

## Israelis torturing Lebanon prisoners

BEIRUT (R) — A spokesman for former prisoners at a detention centre in South Lebanon said Monday the Israelis tortured captives there with electric shocks. Mohammad Safa, who represents people freed from detention in South Lebanon, told journalists in west Beirut that between 300 and 350 people were still being held in Khayam village inside Israel's self-styled "security zone." "The Israelis were torturing prisoners with electric shocks," Mr. Safa said, adding that this was based on reports from former inmates. He did not elaborate. Israel insists that Khayam is run by its allies of the "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia and that its own forces are not involved. Most captives at Khayam had been transferred from a similar detention centre at Ansur once the bulk of Israeli forces were withdrawn from Lebanon in April last year, Mr. Safa said.

# Jordan Times

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## 2 NATO jetfighters crash, 1 killed

BRUSSELS (AP) — Two NATO jetfighter planes, a Belgian F-16 and a French Jaguar, collided Monday shortly after take-off from an east Belgian air base killing the French pilot, the Belgian air force said. The accident raised to five the number of people who died in air crashes involving military planes in the past week. An air force spokesman said the cause of Monday's collision was unknown. He said the Belgian pilot ejected from his F-16 but that his French colleague died in the accident. The name of the dead pilot was not immediately released. The planes took part in Tactical Air Meet 1986, a series of NATO air exercises held every two years. The collision near Petit Han, about 80 kilometres southeast of Brussels, occurred two days after a British vertical-take off Harrier jet crashed during an air show near supreme headquarters Allied powers in southern Belgium.

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## Audit Bureau requests Prime Ministry approval

AMMAN (J.T.) — Audit Bureau President Hashem Al Dabbas on Monday requested the approval of the Prime Ministry for auditing the records of the Central Bank of Jordan, the Civil Servants Consumer Corporation, the Al Hussein Youth City Club, the Pension Fund, the Cities and Villages Development Bank, the Commercial Centres Corporation, the Jordan Medical Council and the Social Security Corporation. Dr. Dabbas' request was contained in a memo addressed to Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in which he said that the request for auditing financial records, including expenditures and revenues, of the public institutions, was aimed at safeguarding public funds.

## Postal fund to follow new arrangements

AMMAN (J.T.) — Post Office Saving Fund Director-General Ghazi Al Rifai said on Monday that the fund would embark on Tuesday on new arrangements aimed at facilitating opening of accounts and accepting deposits. Mr. Rifai, who was speaking on a radio programme, said the fund would also enforce new measures aimed at facilitating the process of granting loans to students who wish to pursue their university education inside and outside Jordan.

## New draft law submitted to Cabinet

AMMAN (J.T.) — A draft law for a national aid fund has been submitted by concerned authorities to the Cabinet for study and approval. The draft law is aimed at providing protection and care to needy families and individuals through providing consistent and emergency financial aid and through making available and increasing job or production opportunities for individuals or families through vocational and physical rehabilitation.

## Abu Ghazala to visit Jordan in July

ALEXANDRIA (R) — Egyptian Defence Minister Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala said Monday he was scheduled to visit Jordan in July. Marshal Abu Ghazala was speaking to reporters at a graduation ceremony of the Air Defence Force Academy in Alexandria. He did not give any date for the visit. (See page 2).

## Sweden expels Soviet official

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden on Monday announced the expulsion of a Soviet trade official for "activities incompatible with his official duties in Sweden," a diplomatic phrase normally used to mean spying. The Swedish Foreign Ministry said the unidentified official would be expected to leave his job at the Soviet trade mission in Stockholm as quickly as possible. A ministry spokeswoman said the man's activities had not harmed Sweden.

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# 5 wounded in blast aboard Israeli bus

## Katyushas land in Galilee. Two PLO groups claim explosion on Tel Aviv bus

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — At least five people were wounded on Monday when a bomb exploded on a bus in Tel Aviv.

Two Damascus-based Palestinian groups claimed responsibility for the bombing and said there were more casualties than the five revealed by Israeli police.

Israeli police said about 80 Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza were detained for questioning after a sweep of the area where the blast occurred.

In a separate incident, the Israeli army announced that Katyusha rockets were fired into Israeli settlements early Monday. The army said there were no casualties.

The Soviet-designed rockets were apparently launched from outside Israel's self-styled "security zone" in southern Lebanon, the sources said.

Anti-Israeli commandos have carried out more than a dozen Katyusha attacks against settlements in Galilee since Israel withdrew the bulk of its forces from Lebanon last June.

Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 with the declared aim of driving Palestinian fighters out of rocket range of its northern settlements. In another development, the

military said an Israeli soldier was wounded on Friday by a roadside bomb explosion in the "security zone," which is patrolled by hundreds of Israeli troops and their "South Lebanon Army" militia allies.

In Damascus, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and rebels in the Fateh commando group said they bombed the bus in Tel Aviv on Monday and maintained there were more casualties than the five injured people reported by Israeli police.

A DFLP spokesman told news organisations the DFLP's Sami Abu Ghosh group had bombed "Bus Number 51" as it crossed "King Saul street."

"Many passengers were injured," the enemy admitted this operation but as usual minimised the injuries, the spokesman said.

"The DFLP working in the occupied territories insist they will continue their struggle against all terrorism inflicted by the Zionists on our people," he added. Colonel Saeed Musa's Fateh-uprising group said its underground activists operating in the occupied territories planted

the explosive charge in the bus and hurled a hand grenade at another bus near Jerusalem "killing and wounding several Zionist settlers."

The claim was made in a statement telephoned to Western news agency offices in Beirut by a caller who identified himself as a spokesman for the faction. He said similar statements were to be telephoned to news offices in Syria and Cyprus.

The Syria-based faction, which broke away from Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fateh group in 1983, said the operatives who carried out the attacks "returned safely to bases."

An Israeli woman was slightly injured on Sunday when a hand grenade was thrown at a bus as it drove by a Palestinian refugee camp north of Jerusalem, according to Israeli officials.

Those injured in Monday's bus explosion included two Portuguese guest workers.

Police said at least 80 Palestinians from the Israeli-occupied territories were detained for questioning.

Police said a medium-sized bomb wrapped in a plastic bag was placed at the back of Bus No. 51 running between the suburb of Petah Tikvah and the central bus station in Tel Aviv. It went off a major intersection just before the morning rush hour.

# Evacuation of wounded continues in Beirut as peace plan is enforced

BEIRUT (R) — A Norwegian-led medical team on Monday evacuated seven wounded Palestinians from a battered Beirut refugee camp as Syrian observers helped enforce a ceasefire.

"We have evacuated seven seriously injured people," said a Norwegian doctor at Bourj Al Barajneh's five-storey Haifa Hospital, its third and fourth floors wrecked by shellfire.

The doctor, one of two Norwegian and two Belgian doctors of the "Norwegian Aid Committee," said 40 people had been killed and 370 wounded at the camp during a five-week siege by the Shi'ite Amal militia.

The committee, an independent humanitarian group, evacuated 21 wounded from the camps on Sunday.

About 160 people are reported to have died before last week's Syrian-arranged truce ended fighting at Bourj Al Barajneh and the nearby Sabra and Shatila camps.

Syrian observers watched as bulldozers clawed at earth

baricades and sandbagged strongpoints on the western edge of Bourj Al Barajneh. Palestinian refugees looked down warily from the rooftops of buildings scarred by bullets and shells.

Amal fighters disappeared from around the camp, allowing journalists inside for the first time since fighting began.

Amal officials said work on implementing a Syrian-mediated truce reached on June 14 was "almost finished" and roads into all three shantytowns were open.

However, the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) had to delay plans to send in emergency relief supplies. "We are still waiting to move the convoys of food and medical aid into the camps," an UNRWA spokeswoman told Reuters.

No reason was given for the hold-up, but Syrian officials met Amal and Palestinian leaders to try to agree terms.

Work on removing sand barricades started last week as Lebanese army troops deployed to separate the combatants. Amal fought similar battles a year ago to

try to curb any revival of Palestinian power in Beirut. The latest ceasefire coincided with implementation last Friday of a fresh attempt to end militia anarchy throughout the western sector of Beirut.

Heavily-armed troops and paramilitary police in red berets on Monday continued to patrol west Beirut, manning checkpoints and searching motorists and pedestrians for weapons.

"It is a change to see legal forces on the streets. It is very reassuring," said a taxi driver as the force of nearly 1,000 men armed with M-16 rifles and anti-tank rocket launchers strengthened its hold on the city.

Witnesses saw the peacekeepers, backed by Syrian observers and security men, also armed with automatic rifles, arresting people found with weapons.

Beirut media said 35 people had been detained since the force deployed on Saturday and one militiaman was shot dead, apparently for failing to stop at a checkpoint.

# Thatcher calls on Pretoria to free Mandela and legalise ANC

LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Monday urged the South African government to lift its ban on the African National Congress (ANC) and free Nelson Mandela, the outlawed group's leader.

Mrs. Thatcher again rejected economic sanctions against South Africa as unwarranted and said a suspension of violence on all sides to allow dialogue would be the best move toward dismantling the white-led government's apartheid system of forced racial separation.

For peace talks to succeed, she said, the Pretoria government first had to release Mr. Mandela and legalise the ANC.

"It is worth trying," Mrs. Thatcher told TV-AM, an independent breakfast television company.

"In a way that is how we got through in Rhodesia," she added, referring to independence talks over the former British colony that led to the creation of Zimbabwe in 1980.

"You say, 'now look, you have just got to give up the bullet in return for negotiations to get through to the constitution you can agree'," Mrs. Thatcher said. "It is not for us to say what result

will come out of these negotiations." Mrs. Thatcher said sanctions would be ineffective because of South Africa's "enormous internal resources, a strong economy and an immense coastline."

The opposition Labour Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Denis Healey, said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's solo mission to South Africa next month on behalf of the 12-nation European Community was pointless unless he could threaten sanctions.

Mr. Howe said Sunday he would not be armed with a threat of automatic sanctions against South Africa but hoped President P.W. Botha's government would respond to his request on behalf of the European Community (EC) to start negotiations with black leaders.

European Community leaders last week decided Mr. Howe should go to Pretoria to try to get talks under way and to seek freedom for Mr. Mandela and legalise the ANC. If his mission fails, the leaders said the community would consider imposing selected sanctions

# King receives Yarmouk report



## Peres endorses probe into Shin Bet cover-up

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, saying he had "nothing to hide," on Monday endorsed calls for a probe of allegations that high-ranking politicians covered up wrongdoing in the beating to death of two Palestinians.

"The accusations must be examined so that no doubts remain," Mr. Peres said in a speech to parliament that was interrupted by the shouted objections of lawmakers who oppose his handling of the affair.

Mr. Peres insisted that the Shin Bet security agency must be shielded from a public investigation that would jeopardise "national security." But he indicated that the political echelon could be the subject of further inquiry.

"I have no desire to whitewash, and I don't want to walk around with a trail of question marks... I have nothing to hide and I am willing to be questioned," he said.

Mr. Peres was responding to four no-confidence motions filed by left-wing opposition parties, which have been critical of Mr. Peres' successful effort to get presidential immunity from prosecution for four senior Shin Bet officials.

It was not immediately clear how right-wing Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who could be implicated in an inquiry, would react to Mr. Peres' statement.

Political sources had said Mr. Shamir might pull his Likud bloc out of the shaky nine-party government if Mr. Peres strongly backed demands for an investigation.

The Israeli press has alleged that Mr. Peres was briefed by Mr. Shamir on the Shin Bet affair on becoming premier in 1984.

The main focus of the scandal has now shifted to Mr. Shamir. He is alleged to have approved a cover-up by Shin Bet of the killing of two Palestinians captured in a 1984 bus hijacking. He was then prime minister.

Responding to the no-confidence motions over the government's controversial handling of the case, Mr. Peres said he had no intention of using the scandal as an excuse for abrogating an agreement to trade jobs with Mr. Shamir in October.

Four left-wing parties and the ultra-nationalist Kach movement brought the no-confidence motions after President Chaim Herzog last week granted Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom immunity in exchange for his resignation.

The political sources, quoted by Reuters, had predicted Mr. Peres would try to reach a compromise with Mr. Shamir on investigating the scandal, apparently by establishing an inquiry board without real enforcing powers.

Such a course of events could be upset by the outcome of four separate appeals heard on Monday in the supreme court challenging the president's power to grant an amnesty before a trial.

The petitions were filed by the left-wing Citizens' Rights Movement and jurists.

During his hour-long parliamentary address, Mr. Peres said the government as such still had not formulated its position on demands for a state inquiry.

He said he could only represent his own views since there was no government consensus on an inquiry.

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received at the Royal Court a ministerial committee entrusted with drawing up a report on the events related to student unrest that took place at Yarmouk University Campus in May.

The committee submitted its report to the King during Monday's audience, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra said.

King Hussein thanked the committee for its intensive efforts and the methods it followed in obtaining information and facts

about the Yarmouk events, how they developed, and the reasons behind them, Petra said.

The committee, which was headed by Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Thouqan Al Hindawi, includes Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad and Justice Minister Riad Al Shaka'a.

The King's meeting with the committee was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai. The speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament also received copies of the committee's report.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath are seen off by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and other senior officials upon their departure for Britain on Monday (Petra photo)

# Crown Prince, Princess Sarvath leave for Britain

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath left Amman on Monday on a several-day working visit to Britain.

The Crown Prince and Princess Sarvath were seen off at Amman airport by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Higher Education Dr. Nasseruddin Al Assad, Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mhailan, Royal Court Secretary General Bassam Al Saket and a number of senior civil and military officials.

The British charge d'affaires in Amman was also present at the airport to bid farewell to Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath.

# Iraq seeks U.N. condemnation of Iranian attack on Kirkuk

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq has appealed to the United Nations to condemn an Iranian missile attack on the northern Iraqi oil centre of Kirkuk last Thursday, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Monday.

It said the appeal was made in an undated letter by Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

"We ask you to condemn this criminal act and urge Iran to cease committing such acts immediately... otherwise we will be compelled to behave in a way that preserves the Iraqi people's security and to retaliate with appropriate

means," Mr. Aziz said. Mr. Aziz reiterated Iraqi reports that Iran had fired several surface-to-surface missiles against residential areas in Kirkuk.

Tehran contended that the attacks were against economic installations in Kirkuk, the centre of Iraq's major oil fields, and had caused substantial damage.

Several hundred civilians died on both sides in a "war of the cities" in which the Gulf war enemies shelled or fired missiles at major population centres from 1983 to 1985.

The attacks ended a year ago after U.N. intervention.

# Easy solution seen unlikely for Italian political crisis

ROME (R) — President Francesco Cossiga began two days of consultations on Monday aimed at finding a way out of Italy's political crisis caused by last week's resignation of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

But as Mr. Cossiga began his formal consultations by meeting three former presidents, tension between Italy's majority Christian Democrats and Mr. Craxi's Socialists — main cause of the crisis — remained very high, judging by the tone of weekend statements by the two parties.

This meant a quick solution to the crisis was unlikely, political sources said.

Mr. Craxi gave his five-party government's resignation to Mr. Cossiga on Friday night after leading Italy's longest-serving post-war administration for nearly three years.

Mr. Cossiga, as is usual in such circumstances, reserved his decision on whether to accept until he could assess the best way to give Italy a new government. He is expected to make his decision by Wednesday night.

Political sources said Mr. Cossiga's most likely course was either to send Mr. Craxi's government back to parliament for a vote of confidence or to ask the outgoing prime minister to try to form a new coalition made up of the same parties. He could do this even if the chances of success were slim, merely to gauge the depth of the crisis, the sources added.

The sources said the five-party formula which proved so stable under Mr. Craxi — Italy's 43rd post-war governments lasted an average of eight months — was still likely to be the basis for a new administration.

But they said the bitter quarrel between the Socialists and the Christian Democrats was likely to make this option difficult.

This feeling was confirmed by weekend sniping between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, who blamed each other for a major parliamentary defeat on Thursday which precipitated the crisis.

The main area of dispute and indirect cause of last week's crisis is the office of prime minister itself.

The Christian Democrats say they would support resurrection of the outgoing government with a substantial reshuffle or a new administration under Mr. Craxi, but only if he publicly agreed to stand down in the Christian Democrats' favour by the end of the year.

# Official rejects reports of imminent Parliament session

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior official on Monday dismissed suggestions that Parliament was to reconvene in an extraordinary session in the third week of July.

"Until today (Monday) such a proposal has not been brought up in any of cabinet meetings," said the official commenting on a report carried on Monday by the local Arabic daily Al Dustour. The official spoke to the Jordan Times on condition that his name will not be mentioned.

Al Dustour's report said a Royal Decree was expected to be issued soon calling for an extraordinary Parliament session as of July 15.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses recessed in March after meeting for five months in line with a Royal Decree issued in February extending its regular four-month session until March. The session had started one month late in 1984 since His Majesty King Hussein was on an official visit in the U.S. Parliament sessions are usually inaugurated by the King with a speech from the throne.

The official who spoke to the Jordan Times and other senior Parliament officials did not totally dismiss the possibility of an extraordinary meeting in an extraordinary session to pass a number of laws which were not approved during the November-March session.

"However, a number of deputies contacted by the Jordan Times on Monday said they found no adequate reasons to convene an extraordinary session of Parliament." The most important draft laws were endorsed by both houses in the regular session," said a deputy, who also spoke on condition of anonymity.

Another deputy commented: "Why convene a two-month session now if we are expected to meet on Oct. 17?"

Observers believe that if Parliament is called to reconvene in an extraordinary session during summer, the action will become a traditional practice in Jordan's parliamentary life.

During Parliament's regular November-March assembly, 48 draft laws were endorsed and 22 suggestions were passed on to the government.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has fixed Thursday, Aug. 14, as the date for the election of a new deputy to fill the vacant Christian seat in Irbid Governorate. The seat became vacant following the death last week of Yacoub Mu'annir.

The Jordan Times has learnt that there are heavy and intense behind-the-scenes consultations to reach a consensus among Christian groups to nominate a deputy without election.

According to sources the following are expected to be the candidates: Ibrahim Ayyoub, a former minister of supply, rural and municipality affairs and the environment, Nabih Moammar, former president of the Jordan Medical Association, Turki Hadad, a judge at the Irbid court of appeal, and Nader Abu Sha'ar, Sameh Al Nimri, Fayez Al Nimri, and Tawfiq Ma'alah, a lawyer.

The Aug. 14 by-election will be the third since Parliament was reconvened in 1984. Ten days ago, Irbid Governorate elected Jamal Obaidat to fill one of Irbid's five seats which fell vacant by the death of Deputy Na'im Al Tell.

In March 1984, by-elections were held in eight constituencies.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4







## Hallmarking system for all gold jewelry starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade's metrology and specifications department today starts the process of hallmarking all gold jewelry in shops and recently imported jewelry, the department's Director Salah Taha said Monday.

Priority will be given to high-value jewelry purchased by the public for security or investment, such as bracelets, necklaces and rings, Mr. Taha said. He added that the jewelry section at his department will hallmark all imported jewelry just after its clearance from customs and before it is offered for sale. Jewellers will be given nine months to have all jewelry in their shops hallmarked before the department bans the sale of any jewelry without a hallmark.

Mr. Taha said the measure aims to safeguard citizens' savings and to build up a good reputation for the jewelry industry in Jordan.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Hamzeh inaugurates 2 health centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Monday inaugurated two new health centres in the outskirts of Salt in Balqa Governorate. The new health centres, which will benefit some 17,000 people, will provide medical services to citizens in the area. The services include primary health care, dental care, mother and children care and general health services.

### Ministry awards tenders for schools

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawadeh said that his ministry has awarded tenders for school buildings included in the sixth educational project. He explained that the project entails setting up 16 secondary schools and expanding 53 existing schools. The total value of the tenders amounted to JD 22.3 million and the total area of the schools will be approximately 235,000 square metres, the minister added. He pointed out that 24 tenders out of the 25 tenders included in the project were won by local contractors.

### Dudin holds talks with French envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Monday received French Ambassador in Amman Patrick Leclercq. Discussions during the meeting focused on the political situation in the Middle East. Mr. Dudin explained the implications of the arbitrary policies adopted by Israel against inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories.

### Economists to discuss investment

AMMAN (Petra) — The five-year development plan in Jordan and prospects for international investment in economic and social development projects in Jordan will be the main topic of discussion during an international conference to be held in Amman early in November. Planning Ministry sources said that prominent economists from Jordan, the Arab World and elsewhere will be invited to the conference which will also be attended by representatives of governments and Arab and international institutions in friendly countries.

### Dahiyat receives Korean ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth and Sports Dahiyat Monday received Mr. Dong-Sun Park, ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Jordan, for discussions on issues pertaining to the participation of Jordan in the Asian Nations Tournament, to be held in Seoul at the end of September.

### Community development seminar ends

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar for people working in community development concluded Monday at the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) in the presence of Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh. The seminar called for increasing the performance of the voluntary sector and for drawing up the necessary plans to reach satisfactory solutions to health problems in local communities. It also called for increasing cooperation with the Health Ministry to develop a strategy under which local communities can have more active participation in health education.



Planning Minister Taher Kana'an (centre) and U.S. Ambassador in Jordan Paul Booker (left) sign a \$7 million accord on Monday (Petra photo)

## U.S. grants Jordan \$7.0m to initiate technical services, feasibility studies

AMMAN (J.T.) — United States Ambassador to Jordan Paul Booker and Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an, Monday signed an agreement whereby the United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), will provide \$7.0 million in grant funds to initiate a technical services and feasibility studies project.

This project is the fifth in a grant funded series which provides technical assistance, commodities, travel and training to assist Jordan to develop, implement and evaluate priority development activities contemplated within the 1986-1990 five-year plan.

Common objectives include institution building, transfer of technology in areas such as energy conservation, environment, industrial development, tourism, housing, urbanisation, family health care, nutrition and management training, according to a press release issued by the American Centre in Amman.

The project funds small activities (\$50,000-1,500,000) that establish relationships between U.S. and Jordanian institutions in key technical areas. Many are either unique or pilot efforts which promise to attract future funding from Jordanian (private and public) sources as well as from other donors.

## Egyptian minister of higher education arrives for discussions on cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Egyptian Minister of Higher Education Pathi Mohammad Ali arrived in Amman Monday for a three-day official visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with Jordanian officials on bilateral cooperation in the fields of higher education and scientific research.

In an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Ali praised the unique cultural and scientific relations between Egypt and Jordan and he paid tribute to the existing cooperation in these fields. The Egyptian official pointed out the close cooperation between the Cairo based Academy for Scientific and Technological Research and the Royal Scientific Society in the fields of joint research.

Dr. Ali said Jordanian students receiving education at the Egyptian university form a large proportion of Arab students. The visiting minister also said that the Egyptian universities will limit admissions this year to 70,000 students compared with 84,000 students in 1985/1986 and to 93,000 students in 1984.

The number of Jordanian students receiving education at Egyptian universities and higher education institutions is between 400 and 500 students in addition to 59 higher studies students.

Accompanying the minister on his visit to Jordan are an official delegation comprising first vice-minister of the Higher Education Ministry Fawzi Abdul Dagher and assistant director of the Foreign Ministry's cultural relations department Hassan Rashwan.

Dr. Ali and the accompanying delegation were received at the airport by Minister of Higher Education Nasseruddin Al Assad, Secretary General of the Ministry of Higher Education Ahmad Al Tal, Director of Cultural Relations at the ministry Nabila Wabbeh, Jordan's cultural adviser in Cairo Fayed Al Rabi'e, Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wabbeh and senior embassy officials.

Later Monday, Mr. Ali and the accompanying delegation paid a visit to the University of Jordan where they were received by its president, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali. Dr. Majali briefed the guest minister on the development of education in Jordan and he pointed out that over one third of Jordan's total population are students. He also explained the university's development and its educational policy. Also discussed during the meeting was the possibility of cooperation between the University of Jordan and Egyptian universities in various fields. Attending the meeting were Mr. Wabbeh, Dr. Tal and the Jordanian cultural attache to Egypt.

### Egyptian delegation visits University of Jordan

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## TCC hopes to collect JD 6m in overdue phone bills by allowing instalment payments

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) hopes to collect JD 6 million in dues from subscribers by the end of 1986, following a cabinet decision on Sunday instructing the corporation to settle accumulated telephone bills in six monthly instalments, Communications Minister Muhieddine Al Hussein said Monday.



Muhieddine Al Hussein

Mr. Hussein, who also is chairman of the TCC board of directors, described the decision as "very fair" and a "wise step to encourage all those who have failed to settle their telephone bills up until the end of 1985."

Although there was no official figure on the number of subscribers expected to benefit from the decision, Mr. Hussein told the Jordan Times that "hundreds of families and businesses" will be affected.

Out of the total JD 6 million owed to the TCC, JD 3.5 million is owed by subscribers in Amman and the remainder is due from subscribers in other governorates and districts.

TCC sources explained that Sunday's decision was taken to help those subscribers who had earlier paid some of their overdue bills but who could not completely settle their accounts due to the current economic conditions in the country.

The TCC is to give subscribers who have paid some of their bills for 1985 a chance to settle the remainder in six-monthly instalments, the sources explained.

Prior to Sunday's decision, the TCC had made other arrangements to help subscribers pay their accounts. Families were previously given the chance to pay half their dues immediately with the remainder to be spread over

two instalments and businesses had to settle half of their total account on the spot with the rest to be paid under the same procedures as for families.

Numerous public complaints were made through various media channels and these, along with editorials and columns appearing in the local Arabic dailies, were seen to have been major factors prompting the TCC to review its collection methods for telephone bills.

Many of the public complaints in the press also suggested that the TCC review its financial policy and its methods for settling telephone bills in order that people would be more cooperative over settling their dues.

### Disconnections and reconnections

In February and May, the TCC disconnected more than 6,400 subscribers who failed to pay any or all of their phone bills for 1985. Out of the total number, 4,500 have settled their accounts and their telephone lines have been reconnected, according to well

## Communications minister visits post offices in Amman, Balqa

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein Monday inspected operations and services at seven post offices in the governorates of Amman and Balqa. The minister announced that his ministry has plans to widen the scope of services offered at these post offices.

At present, post offices throughout the Kingdom offer telephone, telex and post services as well as application forms for Jordan's three universities and

forms for renewing car licences.

"I hope that in the near future you will be able to offer citizens public services other than the telecommunications facilities and the other limited activities you are entrusted with at present," he told employees at the post offices of Mahes, Fuheis, Tla' Al Ali, Sweileh and Jubeha.

During his tour the minister also visited the central electronic switchboards at Sweileh and Fuheis.

## Khatib, RSS president review joint projects, research work

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and Dr. Fakhreddin Al Daghestani, president of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Monday discussed issues pertaining to coordinating the five-year development plans of the RSS and the Ministry of Energy, particularly in the fields of joint projects and tests.

During a lengthy meeting at the RSS, Dr. Khatib and Dr. Daghestani also discussed mutual cooperation in the field of exchanging expertise, particularly in designing posters to promote the rationalisation of energy consumption. They also reviewed the possibility of utilising the printing press at the RSS and joint seminars on energy in addition to training courses.

The ministry and the RSS are currently undertaking research work on the following projects: thermal pumps, manufacturing energy equipment, developing renewable energy equipment, specifications and metrology, thermal insulation, climatically adapted designs for houses, manufacturing insulating materials and transport studies. They also jointly undertake tests on solar heaters, solar cells, weather information and insulating materials.

The meeting was attended by director of the renewable energy department Ali Al Anani, the director of industrial energy department Rashad Abu Ras, the vice president of the RSS and heads of departments.

## Delegates call for comprehensive listings on hazardous chemicals

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day symposium on chemical materials concluded its deliberations Monday and called on the Ministry of Interior to reconsider its list of toxic chemicals issued under defence order No. 7 for the year 1972. The participants in the symposium suggested that other chemicals, which are no less dangerous than those already listed, should be added to the list.

The symposium, organised by the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) in cooperation with the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, recommended that the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Civil Defence Department and all other concerned authorities adopt a new directory for handling hazardous chemicals. The directory, which will be compiled as a result of the symposium, falls in three parts: the first of which lists some 3,500 hazardous chemicals. The second and third parts give information on emergency measures, leakages, fires, first aid, specifications and physical characteristics of chemicals, their storage, transportation and circulation.

## Queen Alia Hospital seeks solutions to its financial difficulties

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Queen Alia Hospital is the most modern and well-equipped private medical centre in the Kingdom as well as in the Middle East, according to Dr. Abdel Aziz Bilbeisi, a surgeon at the hospital. The hospital is for sale due to financial difficulties it has had in repaying loans and interest to different local and foreign banks.

It is the only private hospital here which has complete and up-to-date technology in radiology, laboratories, physiotherapy, pulmonary (lung) therapy. It has computerised monitoring systems, a gamma camera for scanning, seven very large operating theatres which are fully equipped with the most sophisticated monitors, a large intensive care unit, and a cardiac care unit, central heating and

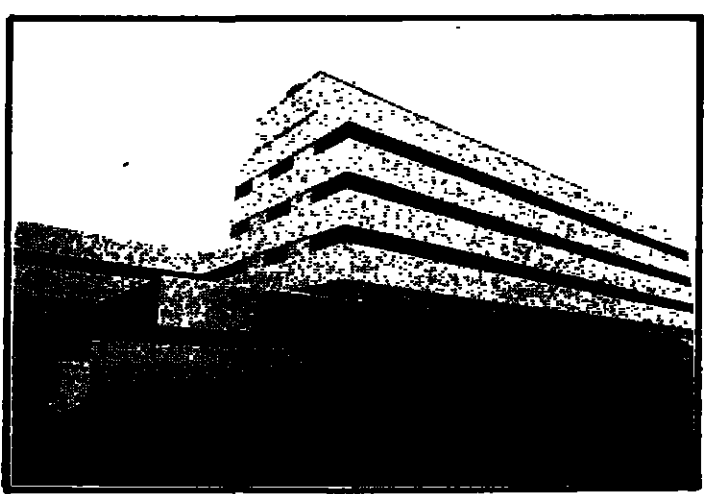
airconditioning and even piped music. The rooms are all spacious with electric beds and intercoms to speak directly to the nurses. The hospital is located on a secluded hilltop in a very quiet area a few kilometres outside Amman. There is also a building that has 28 private clinics and another four-floor, spacious nurses' hostel. The hospital is at JD 15 million to build and equip.

Dr. Bilbeisi is very concerned about the situation and hopes to see the hospital continuing to serve private sector patients. He told the Jordan Times that the establishment of such a hospital seemed like a dream twelve years ago when the project was first thought of. "But the dream became true, and I'd like to see this centre stay as a private hospital," Dr. Bilbeisi added. He said that the technology and the abilities of the doctors at the Queen Alia Hospital is up to the

standards of the best hospitals in the world. He said: "As a newly-opened hospital, it does not have a high enough occupancy to repay loans and until the time when the hospital can stand on its own feet, it must get outside help. If we do not receive any help and support, it will fail. Some think that selling out will solve the financial problems, but to me, it is like selling your baby because of poverty."

### Government support

Dr. Bilbeisi went on to say: "The government would not be helping us by buying this hospital but it can help us through financial support in the form of long-term loans without interest and by referring some of the patients included in the government insurance plan to increase bed occupancy."



The main building of the Queen Alia Hospital

The doctor said that because the hospital has no contract with the government, the government refers patients to other hospitals which do not have comparable facilities. Another problem facing the hospital is transportation. The road leading to the hospital is below standard and there are no buses or other public transport services to the hospital, according to Dr. Bilbeisi.

He went on to say that another problem is that many private patients do not even know of the hospital's existence, think it is too far or who wrongly believe that because of its facilities and luxuries it may be more expensive than other hospitals. "There are patients," he said, "who will fly to London, for example, for treatment although we may have the exact same facilities and knowhow they have there and it would be less expensive for the patient. Also, why take the money out of our country?"

Many others members of staff interviewed by the Jordan Times expressed their concern about its future. None of them want the hospital sold. One staff member commented: "This is not a small, regular hospital. If it is sold to the public sector, the standard of

private medicine will remain the same or possibly deteriorate and there will not be any development in the private health field in Jordan."

Dr. Bilbeisi said: "If people in responsible positions in our society and citizens of Jordan do not appreciate the benefits that this medical centre can and will offer the Jordanians and the Middle East at large, then we wish that salvaging this hospital as an asset to private medicine will be considered at the highest level."

The doctor added that many companies were established and later faced financial problems but received government help to correct the situation. Doctors and staff at the Queen Alia Hospital hope that similar assistance will be extended to the centre.

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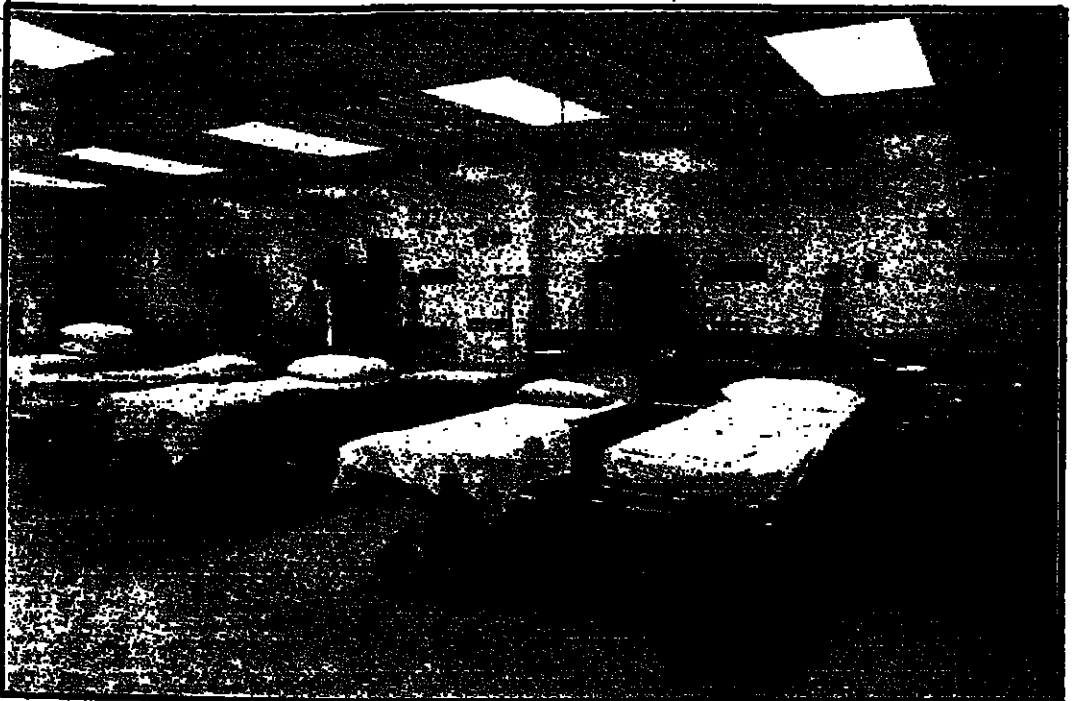
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### CONDOLENCES

Fuad Naim and Nidal Al Achkar Naim will receive condolences from their friends over the death of

Asad Al Achkar  
(Nidal's father)

on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July 1986.



The intensive care unit at the hospital is fully-equipped with computerized monitors and the latest medical equipment.



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## Hat in hand, with appeal

THE meeting yesterday between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and U.S. Congressman Robert Dornan was a powerful dramatization of how hamstringing the U.S. finds itself in the Arab World because of its unquestioning support for the state of Israel. Mr. Dornan arrived in Damascus on Sunday, hat in hand and carrying an appeal signed by 251 American legislators requesting Syrian assistance in freeing U.S. citizens held hostage in Lebanon, and held initial talks with Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a, who affirmed that Syria would do all it could to help. The U.S. congressman described his mission as a "humanitarian gesture" which he hoped would "go far more towards touching the hearts of the kidnappers than any formal American government moves."

During President Assad's unexpected reception of Mr. Dornan on Monday the Syrian leader reaffirmed his humanitarian concern for the captive Americans and his willingness to work for their release, in spite of strained relations between Damascus and Washington. But lest there be any confusion among American decision-makers, President Assad very patiently explained once again that the U.S. policy of complete support for Israel could only impede efforts towards winning release of the hostages.

Mr. Dornan commented to the press after his meeting that the Syrian president had told him that "these kidnappers follow foreign policy closely." This unusual observation may have something to do with the fact that U.S. foreign policy has a way of impacting in a very personal and inhumanitarian fashion on the lives of the Arabs of the Middle East.

We hope this point is not lost on Congressman Dornan and his fellow legislators. For instead of rather abstract pleas for humanitarian assistance which only highlight American impotence, Washington could best help itself and the hostages by showing a greater respect and humanitarian concern on its part for the peoples of the Arab World. In spite of Mr. Dornan's hope, it is precisely "formal American government moves" that the kidnappers and others struggling against Israeli aggression hope to influence. And until the United States realizes this fact, its voice is not likely to carry much weight in this region, and its citizens are likely to remain targets for those fighting to overcome the inhumanity of Zionist aggression.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: King's peaceful mission

HIS Majesty King Hussein's recent visits to Paris, Washington and London and his meetings with the American and French presidents and the British and French prime ministers is a continuation and an extension of the King's strategy to directly contact and open constructive dialogues with all parties. But the real significance of the King's tour is that it came at a stage when the international community has pushed down the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian question to the bottom of its priorities. This situation emanated from the fact that over the last month the world has found itself again facing the same old-new complexities of the Middle East crisis. It became clear that our area was again approaching a stalemate despite the dangerous conflicts and problems which dominate the region and which leave, whether others acknowledge it or not, deep impacts on other international and human problems. The American role towards the Middle East crisis is a primary one and Washington's responsibility is a special responsibility which stems from the fact that the U.S. is a superpower which enjoys very special relations with the parties involved in the Arab-Zionist conflict. The European role is also primary. The weight of both British and French roles should be able to steer the European position towards the Palestinian question in the appropriate direction. But we still believe that the main problem remains inherent in the region itself. For now can we ask others — starting from Washington and ending in Moscow, passing through all world capitals affected by the Middle East crisis — to bear their responsibilities towards finding a just and durable peace in the region if the Arabs do not achieve a minimum level of consensus and solidarity, if the Arabs do not resume normal relations among their governments and if respect and commitment are not restored to the Arab summits and their resolutions? Our question is will the next stage witness an Arab solidarity and commitment before the chance is lost and before the outbreak disaster, which will have destructive effects on all parties, takes place and destroys the future, the present and even the past of this region.

### Al Dustour: Iran escalates war

THE sudden stepping up of the war which Iran is launching against Iraq has raised many questions on the meaning and timing of this escalation. The new Iranian attack, which is aimed at hitting civilians and provoking a similar Iraqi reaction, constitutes another dangerous turning point in this war which will soon be completing its sixth year. What became to be known as "the war of towns," initiated by Iran last year, was one of the worst tragedies of this ongoing war since it targeted civilians on both sides of the front. But Iraq's superiority and high ability in controlling the battlefield proved to Iran that the futility of such tactics. And today, when Iran is again shelling the Iraqi town of Kirkuk and exposing civilians who live far from the war fronts, to the horror of this bloody conflict, it is clear that Iran's return to these tactics reflect Iran's failure to achieve any of the goals of the war which has exhausted the abilities and the potentials of the Iranian people and has only succeeded on bringing destruction, poverty, death and agony upon the Iranians. Consequently this dramatic expansion of the scope of war on the part of Iran expresses the despair of the Iranian leaders from achieving any goals which they could use to promote their policy, of continuing the war, in front of the Iranian people who are aware that it is in Iran's vital interest to extinguish the fires of war and to seek a negotiated settlement which takes into consideration all internationally-recognized rights of both Iran and Iraq. But perhaps the most important question which could be asked now concerns the timing of the new Iranian escalation against Iraqi civilians and some ports of the Gulf. It is not a coincidence that this Iranian blackmailing tactic is employed at the same time when the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) has just started its meetings, particularly if one bears in mind the criminal attempts which were against a number of Kuwaiti oil installations two weeks ago and the recent Iranian shelling of oil containers at the United Arab Emirates (UAE) ports.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Stop the aggressor

THE new Iranian offensive against Iraq proves once again that the Iranian regime is not interested in peace and is even against it. The new Iranian escalation is in fact aimed to keep the ongoing bloodshed continue, since the war ensures the continuation of the Iranian regime which is suffering an internal erosion of its structure. As the Iranian opposition steps up its legitimate resistance the regime's crisis deepens and consequently the Iranian leaders find the war the only way out from their internal and domestic problems. The Iranian leaders have refused all Arab, Islamic and international peace initiatives and mediations, most of which were aimed at keeping the region away from international confrontation and foreign intervention. The escalation of the war and the expansion of its scope includes many dangerous repercussions which will heighten the tensions in the area and impede the development and progress of its peoples. Both Iraq and the other Gulf countries are aware that widening the scope of the war will have dangerous security implications on the area and will create an extremely complex and dangerous situation in the entire Gulf area since the damages of the war are not confined to the warring countries. The recent alarming developments in the region do not leave many options for the countries of the area. And therefore the urgency of the situation calls for an immediate Arab action in support of Iraq to purify the Arab atmosphere and improve inter-Arab relations in order to support Iraq in its national battle and to stop the aggressor.

The following is the last in a series of five articles written by Dr. Zabi especially for the Jordan Times. Dr. Zabi is a Jordanian who graduated from the University of Southern California and later lectured at the same university on economics. He currently works as financial advisor at the Pacific Security Bank in Washington D.C.

LATELY the prophets of doom are finding in the Jordanian dinar new sources of woe. In the dinar they are finding a new rationale for the economic ills in Jordan. All this, as if we have not suffered enough from ill-conceived industrial projects and from protective industrial policy. All this, as if the Jordanian economy did not pay its fair share of supporting inefficiencies and of perpetuating failures.

Finally the drums are beating loudly and clearly suggesting that maybe our problems, including our trade balance problem, are rooted in an overvalued dinar. And if so, why not lower its parity vis-a-vis the SDR (Special Drawing Rights)? By this, so the argument goes, we help our embattled export industry, and check our conspicuous consumptions of imports. The problem here is that instead of looking at the underlying causes behind our non-competitive industries (The cost structure, lagging technology, and over protection) it is easier to blame it on the dinar. All that is needed to change its parity is a government decree, the argument goes, of course wrongly.

Obviously it will take more than that to make our industries competitive and efficient.

Another problem also, is that changing the parity will not help trade; it will invite inflation and will undermine confidence in our economy.

The lessons of post World War II clearly show that countries that devalued the most were among the poorest in economic performance. Just compare the performance of West Germany and Switzerland to that of Britain and Italy. The most recent experience of Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) all point to the bitter fruits of devaluation and depreciating currencies.

In what follows I will argue that the best course Jordan has, as a small open economy, is to keep linking the dinar to a stable monetary unit. In the present volatile environment of exchange rates, this is the best that a small economy such as Jordan can hope for. It is of paramount importance to keep the Jordanian dinar immune from the "devaluation disease" that has claimed as victims so many currencies. Experience and history teach us that devaluation does not help the trade balance; on the contrary, it brings in inflation and undermines economic health. History also teaches us that once the stability of the monetary unit is sacrificed, the

monetary unit might no longer be a store of value, a unit of account, and a medium of exchange. Finding examples is not difficult. Just look at Mexico and the South American experience. Those on the U.S.-Mexican border towns know well that what was a bargain, following the last series of Mexican devaluations, no longer exists. Mexican prices have risen to adjust for devaluation.

People cannot be fooled by exchange rate illusions, or by changing the measuring rod of one currency in terms of another. Not only that, people beyond the coercive power of governments' controls, and beyond the imposed constraints of transaction costs (The necessity of conducting transactions using a depreciating currency), will substitute a stable currency for the depreciating one. This would mean a further downward pressure on the depreciating currency, beyond what the pure devaluation would warrant. Again, the Mexican devaluation provides a good example. The media at that time reported the story of a shoe shiner whose wages were meagre by any standard, who was putting his savings in American dollars, rather than Mexican Pesos. The shoe shiner understood what policy makers could not comprehend. Policy makers continue to commit the same error. They continue to entertain the idea that people respond to exchange rate illusions. You can steel business from foreign competitors: export more, import

less just by practising "competitive devaluation" rather than building competitive industry. This is a view that is pertinent to witchcraft. The magnification of this rational behaviour on the part of the shoe shiner to the big actors in an economy where depreciating currency exists is termed "Capital flight." Nevertheless, the intellectual elite will blame it on the "imperialist" agents and on the forces of darkness. How one can fight an enemy whom he cannot see?

Once the vicious cycle starts against a currency, and once the confidence in the currency begins to erode, the currency ceases to be subject to controls and refuses to abide by governments' rules and decrees. In this environment one also is reminded of Keynes' famous words commenting on a threat by Italy's late "Il Duce", Mussolini, to its former (pre-depreciated) value, when he said: "Fortunately for the Italian taxpayer and Italian business, the lira does not listen to a dictator and cannot be given a casor oil."

The experience of the United States in the 1970's provides another lesson. Debasing the dollar invited, among other things, volatile exchange rates and an unprecedented inflation rate. It also undermined the dollar as a worldwide currency. The popular view at the time was that if the dollar was devalued by say 10 per cent, this would lead to an increase of a half of a point of a per cent in the rate of inflation. The

underlying logic was that, with the percentage of imports to the GNP in the U.S. close to 5 per cent, the effect of the dollar price of imported goods, brought about by a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar, would be at most half a per cent. The U.S. data tells us a completely different tale. Contrast the 1962-1972 period with the 1973-78 period. The growth rate in real GNP, the inflation and unemployment rates averaged 3.9, 3.1 and 4.1 per cent respectively between 1962 and 1972 but 3.7 and 6.7 per cent in the 1973-1978 period.

In the case of Jordan, what makes the argument against debasing the dinar, or changing its parity even stronger, is that it is a country where 57 per cent of GNP and 70 per cent of its GDP is imported. \$600 million is what we pay for our energy bill. One would safely assume that the prices of internationally traded goods coming to Jordan or exported from Jordan have their prices exogenously determined, that is, in simpler economic jargon, the case where a small country or a sole actor cannot change the price it is facing. This translates into the fact that Jordan's actions alone, in the oil or phosphate markets for example, cannot affect the price of both commodities. Jordan cannot raise the depressed oil or phosphate prices just by increasing its consumption of oil, or by cutting its production of phosphates.

A change in the SDR-JD parity would most probably change only

the JD price of oil and phosphate or in general term the JD price of commodities and services in Jordan. A 21 SDR price for barrel of oil would mean JD price per barrel, if the rate is SDR's per one JD. A change in the SDR-JD parity, i.e. devaluation of the dinar, say to 2 SDR's for one dinar, will only lead to a rise in the JD price of oil to 10. The point that is obvious is that a change in the SDR-JD parity would only lead to a rise in the price level in Jordan relative to that of its trading partners; as this is to say nothing about its inflationary spiral invited by devaluation. Once the genie is out of the bottle, the downward pressure on the currency toward more depreciation would not be stopped. With everybody on there betting against a currency the slide might never come to halt.

The existing non-competitiveness of export industries point to fundamental changes in the terms of trade rather than towards the imaginary falls of the JD-SDR parity. On export prices might be out of line not out of an overvalued dinar, but out of the cost structure, lagging technologies, and by inefficiency garnered by protection of on industries. The best route to economic health in Jordan should target the underlying reasons why we have priced ourselves out of the world's market rather than look for some trumped-up charge for an overvalued Jordanian dinar.

## Feat of development, growth for Canada after 133 years

JULY 1 is "Canada Day". It is a day when Canadians commemorate the historic occasion, in 1867, when the four founding provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, joined together to form the confederation that brought Canada into existence.

This year Canada is host to the world at Expo 86 in Vancouver, British Columbia. There will be a special focus in Canada Day celebrations on transportation and communications — the theme of Expo 86. It is an appropriate theme for Canadians to herald. The development of a modern, extensive transportation network and technological advances in the field of communications have played a decisive role in Canada's growth to nationhood.

The growth and development of Canada across the northern half of the North American continent was a remarkable feat. This is especially true considering the very size of the country (land area of 9,221,062 square kilometres or 3,560,252 square miles) and its relatively small and dispersed population (approx. 25 million). To unite a sparse population, scattered from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, Canada's founders decided to construct a transcontinental railway, to open the vast western territories and link eastern and central Canada to the Pacific port of Vancouver.

Many ridiculed the idea, believing a railway could never be cut through the forbidding terrain of northern Ontario or across the even more imposing obstacles of the Rocky Mountains. Fifteen years later, in 1885, the critics were silenced when the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) was driven, completing a monumental blast of rock by dynamite through the toil of thousands of new Canadians.

More than a hundred years later, the dream of a unified country reaching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific and from the U.S. border to the North Pole has been fully realized. From the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the establishment of today's network of highways, waterways, railroads and air routes, Canadian development in the field of transportation have played a major role in uniting the country. At Expo 86, Canadians along with visitors from many countries will have the opportunity to view exhibits and displays which celebrate the technological achievements of our modern world in the field of transportation.

Canada has shared in many of these transportation achievements. Many visitors coming to Expo 86 will reach the exposition site by travelling on Vancouver's new light-rail transit system — "Skytrain." This completely automatic, driver-less, transit system features the advanced technology of linear-induction motors.

In the field of aviation, Canadians have developed expertise in the production of short takeoff and landing aircraft to meet the growing demands of

commuter airlines, while the state-owned company, Canadair, has achieved excellence and world recognition for its "Challenger" business jet.

For a country with the second largest land mass in the world, communications are as important as transportation.

From a telephone switching system to radio and television broadcasting and from micro-wave towers to communications satellites, Canada has become a world leader in communications technology.

Through advanced computer and radio communications technologies, Canadians have developed cellular mobile radiotelephone. Offering convenient, private and high quality mobile telephone service, the new system avoids the crowded radio spectrum of urban areas by using small, low-powered stations linked to a public-switched telephone network and is able to increase telephone service to several hundred times more subscribers than conventional systems.

Canada's domestic communications satellite system has given Canadians in the most far-flung reaches of the country access to advanced telecommunications and broadcasting services. Satellites are used for improved voice, data, facsimile, radio and television transmission, for new services such as pay-television, teleconferencing, tele-education (students and teachers thousands of kilometres apart) and telemedicine (use of satellite communications to extend health services to remote communities).

Cross-Canada communications will play an important role in the celebration of Canada Day. This year a special simultaneous broadcast will link the Governor-General, presiding over ceremonies on Parliament Hill, in Ottawa, with the Prime Minister as he acts as master of ceremonies at the Expo 86 celebrations in Vancouver, 4,000 kilometres away.

The celebration of Canada Day is not confined to major cities. Since 1977 the emphasis has been on participation by all Canadians, large and small. The events include everything from torch light parades to triathlon races, family picnics to fireworks displays, rodeos to logging competitions. Many other Canadians simply choose to utilize the holiday for sunnier recreation, relaxing at a cottage or park or spending a quiet day by a cool lake.

When the flags are put away, the fireworks are over, the military bands are silent and the celebrants have retired to their homes, the simple words of one of the builders of the C.P.R., Sir William Van Horne, after the last spike had been driven, will still echo across the country. "All I can say is, the work has been well done in every way" — Canada Features.

## The power of AIPAC's Tom Dine

By George Weller

PRESIDENT Reagan has committed himself to two selective campaigns. He is determined to wipe out the open and crypto-communists of Nicaragua. And he has launched a general war against the "state terrorists" of the Muslim world. (He inherited the term from Ariel Sharon, the Israeli leader against Arab refugees). Against the Nicaraguans the president has gained only grudging support from a reluctant Congress, fearful of another Bay of Pigs. But his own "let's-move-it" incendiary (oratory against terrorists, disdainful of sovereign frontiers (like Israel's worldwide raiders), has won the president broad American and runaway congressional support. The further away the Americans have to crusade from their own continent, the more willing they are to strike.

Although he has split NATO, keeping only conditional British help and risking his anti-Soviet bases there, Reagan has continued selling his programme of punishment without trial for Libya, Syria and Iran. Even Frank Sinatra, who brought the Mafia to Kennedy's White House, cables him a trumper pat's applause: "Encore, encore." Since the Mafia tried to kill Castro, and only succeeded in getting Kennedy counter-killed, Reagan cannot be ignorant of what "Encore" means. Reagan has taken a strap to Qadhafi personally, killing his infant daughter, wounding his two sons. So why not get on with it? Why keep Syria and Iran waiting like Victorian schoolboys, bent over, partly naked and unable to shoot well through their own legs?

The explanation for this delay is an unusual error in game plan by Reagan, Israel and AIPAC, the huge sublimity of over 70 neutrally-named Zionist political action committees led by the gifted Tom Dine. Dine's power in Washington approaches Reagan's but he wants to be much quieter. AIPAC is the master headquarters for all this power and therefore does not have to seek clients. The 70 Jewish PAC's hope to become 100 this year, but Dine is not eager for this kind of success. Israel's victories too often bring a backlash. AIPAC began waving off minor reporters looking for tips earlier this year. It didn't even need outlets. When the main story began to carry Sharon's brand of "state terrorism" — which he had learned from Begin and Shamir — it sold itself. The hard thing Dine had to teach his PACs was to leave it to him, stop banging at doors, and learn to walk into any office and claim a chair — silently.

U.S. aid to Jordan was wrong for AIPAC, because it implied that Jordan could continue to stroke Arafat. This was intolerable. So, ignoring Reagan's frowns, AIPAC taught the congressmen to ignore party orders and follow its: but the \$1.35 billion arms sale to Jordan and let Reagan eat his heart out. Then the word to the Jewish posse was: scatter and stay low until you are called up to hit Saudi Arabia.

The first AIPAC success in self-evaporation occurred when Henry Grunwald, a refugee from Hitler who became the top editor of Time, put together a huge cover

story about Washington's lobbies. These early bodies had gained no congressional triumph comparable to Dine's in wrecking Jordan's defence plan. The cover story had to be built around that masterpiece. It was a measure of the immigrant editor's respect for AIPAC power that he completely suppressed his biggest centrepiece. Grunwald had evidently learned his lesson about who was coming out first, when, after Sharon won a split decision against Time, the judge, Abraham Sofaer, was called to the State Department by Shultz to run his legal shop. The disdain for sovereignty that marked the Libyan affair was Sofaer's handwork.

However Reagan, having let Dine have his big victory over Jordan, was disposed to be a bit more insistent in the case of Saudi Arabia. After all, Saudi Arabia was not coming to the U.S. as a mendicant, but as a customer with cash to spend defending itself against Iran. It had threatened oil sanctions when Reagan was destroying Beirut by his long toleration of Sharon's war. But a hint from the Saudis was enough to turn Reagan's policy around. The arms had been watered down to mostly shoulder weapons for tactical use. They would not be delivered till 1989.

Nevertheless Dine went on working against the Bill, sure that a defeat was what Israel, no stranger to overkill, wanted. Reagan and Shultz found a good diversion from this manoeuvring in the mainly sport of chasing Libyans with carriers. Reagan made himself so popular in America, and so unpopular in Europe, that Saudi Arabia was something he couldn't bother to fight for. After all, Nicaragua was coming up: another crowd-pleaser.

So as soon as he was sure the Saudi bill was mortally ill, Dine decided to do a very un-Jewish thing: to close up his shop early and make a very explicit — though temporary — disassociation from a likely Arab defeat. He wanted, like Pilate, to stand clear of his debacle, and thereby avoid — as much as he could — Reagan's anger. To make sure that neither the White House nor the Western world missed his tardy disavowal, he got himself a full page spread in the London Guardian Weekly and, of course, in the Washington Post (a Jewish-owned newspaper that gives Arabs a token hearing but which approved the Libyan raids).

Dine is a master of the Zionist technique of gaining an ally by praising a wrongdoer. For this job he selected an AIPAC-trained editor, Richard B. Strauss. In case Reagan was going to be vexed about being knifed on the Saudi arms sale bill (AIPAC openly claimed 76 senators out of 100 before backing into the shadows), Strauss crowned him as a president who would take humiliation gracefully. Reagan was, he wrote, "the most viscerally pro-Israeli president since the founding of the state."

Why does one have to nag? As Strauss wrote: "Even today, with the Arab opposition dispersed and dispirited, there is still no plan — other than more is better. Israel is effective in getting its views across on matters of interest to the Jewish state. But this is not the stuff of which revolutions are made. AIPAC doesn't oppose the State Department this time. Congress does." And how did it happen? Like Sabra and Shattila, it was one of those things. Kismet.

This overkill, with the indestructible Reagan as the victim, had a bright side. The more humiliations AIPAC piled up for the president in his own Congress, and the more he appeared as an international raider who chickened out on even the moderate Arabs, there was still a payoff. The senators and representatives might feel so guilty about having interpreted his "anti-terrorism" as aimed against all Arabs, that they would give him another hundred million or two to enjoy his little hobby of a CIA-directed guerrilla force in Nicaragua. So, his special policy for "moderate Arabs" was in ruins, like Beirut and Tripoli full of eternally vengeful Arabs, but maybe he could buy them off somehow.

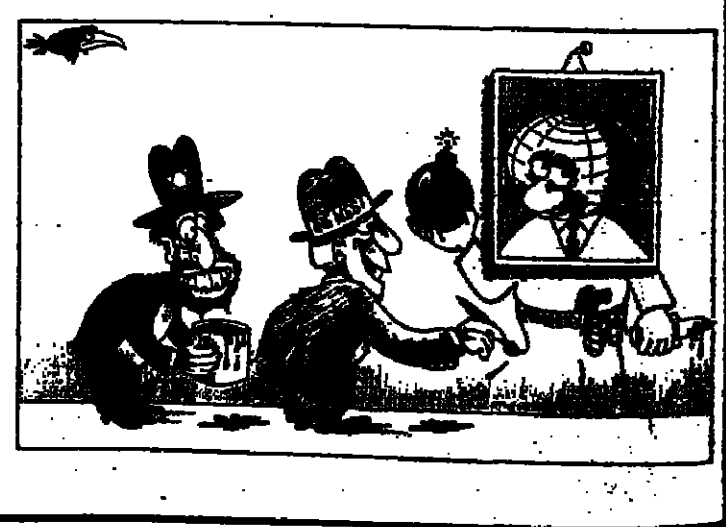
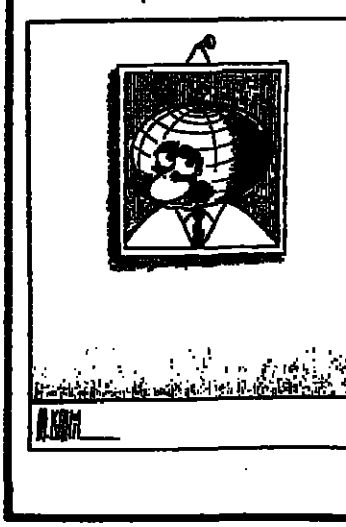
The AIPAC leadership was about to turn its back on Saudi Arabia — at least until the matter of handing the AWACS over to the ownership of Saudi Arabia went to Congress — when a very awkward change of plan came from its own superiors in Israel. Libya was all very well as an American showpiece, productive and counter-productive at the same time. But Mr. Shimon Peres and his "moderate" defence minister Rabin, had come around to the idea that there had to be a little bait thrown to the three "moderate" Arab states, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan, who were taking a severe beating from their domestic opposition over all Reagan's defeats. Peres made a

trip to the U.S. and offered golden suggestion: the way to make peace in the Middle East was to offer all the Arab states, excluding Israel, a vast Marshall Plan, costing billions of dollars. The bountiful role of Marshall Shultz would tour the disgruntled losers and throw handfuls of corn. A good plan, seemed, with no taint of AIPAC about it. But the reactions of the "moderate" states to this form: stroking were not only immoderate; they were apologetic.

Slowly the likelihood of Syria and Iran suffering the punishment by Reagan's quick frontier justice is diminishing. Peres and Rabin both made announcements that Israel was not planning to invade Syria and punish all the many different kind of "authentic terrorists" which had been fighting for years. Nobody, not least Peres himself could do that. Assad was suffering showders of explosions, dropped by his old enemies, the Muslim Brothers. There was no sound agreement in the Middle East that the ten-year old pact to divide Lebanon between Israel and Syria. At this sign, the U.S. promptly put Syria on its list of malefactors who could be redeemed, because they had made an effort to find several America and French hostages.

It must be remembered that the Hizbollahs, (against whom Reagan and ex-marine Shultz have a special grievance because was apparently these Shiites who blew up 260 marines) at Iranian-controlled and working from Syrian-occupied Lebanon. But Assad had helpfully begun to round them up in pockets, and shoot those who resist. It may be necessary to go for Khomeini stronghold in Qom if Assad continues his chase in the Bekaa his cranny of Lebanon.

Here is, according to Strauss the extremely extensive future policy that the dogged Reagan confided to his disheartened Middle East aides when he pulled out the U.S. armed forces — who was left of them — back into patrol duty in the Mediterranean. "He demanded an end to the Israeli attacks. 'Do whatever necessary', he said. Then the president reverted to form. 'Because', he reminded the group 'once we get this matter cleaned up, we can get on with our natural relationship (whereby) Israel protects the oil fields and our interests throughout the region — Middle East International London.





## Channel Two Preview

# So now, the time has come...

By J.H. Boteler

AS promised last Saturday, here it is. The facts, the figures, the all-encompassing lowdown on the new JTV programme cycle, which will monopolise your screens for the next three months. Do not say you have not been warned. The question, though, is this: do I present it by subject, or day-to-day? Best to flip a coin, I think. Heads by subject, tails day-to-day. All right, here goes: flip... whirr, whirr, tumble, tumble... plop. Oh, dear, it fell into the coffee cup. Inevitable, I'm afraid. So, since it is my column, (yah, boo, sucks), I hereby decide to do it day-by-day.

Tuesday (today)

And what a surprise we find straight off the bat. No comedy. Instead we have something called *Musik Box*. For years now JTV have been gnashing their teeth in frustration as radio Jordan have cornered the pop-music market with their weekly "Top Twenty" programme. No more, Rasputin, since *Musik Box* will bring you, fresh every week, the latest and very best in pop videos, with a supporting cast of handsome youngsters cavorting across the screen. So, from 8:30 to 9:30, Tuesday night is Boogie night, and early time for the oldies. And the frenzy does not stop there, since it will be followed at 9:30 by half-an-hour of spine-chilling suspense as *Alfred Hitchcock Presents* yet more grisly tales of ghastly gruesomeness. (Nice phrase that; sort of alternative). The evening is rounded off by cultivated Robert McCall, alias *The Equalizer*, continuing to prove the megalot tracks of the Big Apple and setting wrongs to rights. There'll be lots more corpses before this gentleman can sleep easy at night.

Wednesday

This starts in a very traditional fashion, with yet more misunderstandings and lewd suggestions from the merry gang in *Three's Company* (8:30). Quite how they keep on thinking up new scenarios beats me. But who's complaining, right? Next up, (9:00), is a brand new series, and it looks like it could be great fun. *Ripley's Believe It Or Not* is its title, and it's all about the weird and wonderful, not to mention the completely screwball, things that mankind has managed to do throughout history. Once upon a time, (in 1918 to be exact, but who's counting), a certain Robert L. Ripley, a twenty-five year old cartoonist working for the New York Globe, put together a cartoon strip featuring a few bizarre facts that he had gleaned in his earlier travels. This included a man who walked across the USA backwards, and two men who managed to run a 100 yard three-legged race in just eleven seconds. (Believe it or believe it not, Ripley, which is where the expression comes from, so now you know). Anyway, this Ripley churned out this cartoon regularly from then on, (it can still be found today), and this programme adapts it to the screen. As the blurb sheet puts it: the programme "will cut across time and space revealing oddities of the past, as well as events of today and those expected to happen in the future. All oddities will be authenticated by 'Ripley's Believe It Or Not' board of directors". (The events are the sort of thing you find in the "Guinness Book Of Records," so you know it's true). The whole thing has been filmed around the world, with actors recreating the events. What's next? Ah, yes: *Sword Of Honour*. This is yet another product of the very prolific and burgeoning Australian production school. Going out at 10:00, it will tell the story of Australia in the years 1965-1980, a very important and seminal period in modern Australian history. It's a love story and a family saga, (aren't they all?), and it ranges from farms in the outback to the cities to Vietnam and Thailand. Main characters are Esse Rogers, folk-singer, pacifist and activist, and her childhood sweetheart Tony Lawrence, a gang-ho character who takes the sword of honour at the military academy. Will their love survive the stresses and strains? You betcha. (But it will take some time).

Thursday

This kicks off at 8:30 with *Amanda's*, which you already know about, or should do, if you've been paying attention, so there is no need to go into it. (Oh, all right then, it's about this total bunch of crackpots who are attempting to run a seaside hotel). Another new series makes its appearance at 9:00, called *Lime Street*. It stars Robert Wagner, (last seen taking a fairly terminal dive out of a high-rise window in "The Towering Inferno"), and John Standing. (English, always plays the toffee-nosed upper-class

Channel Two Preview



They're back! The return of noodleheads! Funder of lost loves, Friday at 9:00

type, I think he was in "Tinker, Tailor" but wouldn't swear to it). Anyway, Wagner is a sort of modern-day Raffles figure, which is to say that he's a socialite, very debonair, a complete crook and con-man, with the additional bonus of being an insurance investigator. Standing is the other half of this international team, and they jet around the world duffing up mummies and baddies, (while making a small profit for themselves). Last item for the evening is, of course, a feature film. At some point this week we should get "The Comeback Kid," (John Ritter braining a gang of juvenile delinquents with a baseball bat), deferred from last Saturday, when it got kicked off the screen by extra-time in France v. Belgium. On the subject of which... no, I think we've had enough football for the moment. Instead we will press on to.

Friday

This starts (8:30), with yet another series of *Open All Hours*. As you no doubt recall, this has the amazing Ronnie Barker as the stuttering, tight-fisted, lecherous grocer Arkwright, who tyrannises his half-witted nephew Granville, (David Jason), and lusts, albeit unsuccessfully, after the mountainous Nurse Gladys. A fine series: welcome back. Fine as it is, though, it is totally eclipsed by what follows at 9:00. Quite simply one of the greatest, most awe-inspiring, completely mind-boggling series that I have seen on JTV these last two years. If you rolled "Hotel" and "Love Boat" into one - hard, but not impossible - this one would have it beat. I am referring, of course, to *Funder Of Lost Loves*. Oh, come on: you must remember this one. It's got this silver-haired gent, (incredibly rich), who is perpetually smiling, even though his wife once went walkabout in the lake and remembered too late that she did not know how to swim. (On reflection, perhaps that's why he's always smiling). His assistant is a vacuous brunette, who also smiles a lot, but not continually, since she has to put some time aside to make big moony cow-like eyes at her boss. (Unfortunately this love is unrequited, so the discerning viewer will always have a lump in the throat. Their mission in life is to go around re-uniting sweethearts, people who have been separated, and people who just want to get together. Also, it must be admitted, the occasional couple who have no wish to set eyes on each other at all, thank you very much, but then you can't win them all. I honestly and truly adore this programme. Like a cheap concerto, it knows exactly when to tug the heart-strings. Roll on Friday night. Especially since the last programme for that evening, (10:00), is a four-week serial, *Lady Of The Camelias*. This is not the life-story of Billie Holiday, but rather an adaptation of the old story, (by Alexander Dumas, I think), which gave rise to, among others, the opera "La Traviata". It concerns the love-affair, (doubtless doomed) between Margaret, a prostitute, and a penniless young man.

Saturday

For the moment the 8:30 slot for this will continue with *Duty Free*, followed by a new series called *Margot Kidder*, (Lois Lane in the "Superman" movies), as young, beautiful and strong-willed Virginia. (Does this mean that in future we can look forward to a series called "Virginia" featuring a heroine called Louise? Merely a thought in passing). Anyway, Virginia returns from Paris to find that her father has shuffled off this mortal coil without leaving her a bean. She decides that she had better marry her godfather, the very rich Marquis Adrien

Sunday

Charlie And Company are ensconced at 8:30, and then at 9:00 we return to the format which traditionally sees an informative documentary at this time. For the present this will consist of Peter Ustinov and *The World Challenge*, which shows up how "aid" to the Third World is all too often more destructive than constructive. Don't get too depressed though, since we can all cheer up, at 10:20 with the return of *Dallas*. JR, Sue Ellen, Pam, Bobby, the whole happy family. (Especially so now that JR and Bobby are running Ewing oil in tandem).

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Wimbledon

Oops, nearly forgot. This weekend sees the singles finals at the English tennis open championships. The ladies on Saturday, (4:00 to 6:00), and presumably Martina's turn, yet again, to heft that bulking great tea-tray, and on Sunday (4:00 to 7:00) it's the turn of the grunt and groan brigade, that is the men, to maltreat a couple of dozen innocent tennis balls. A special prize to the first one to mis-hit a volley and smear strawberries and cream all over some Deb's summer frock.

Monday

Growing Pains at 8:30, and Moonlighting at 9:00. However, a new series for 10:20 entitled *Crown Court*. I can only assume that this is the programme that for some year now has been showing on English TV for half-an-hour in the afternoons. The format is quite simple. A defendant is accused by a plaintiff of some

Tonight

Musik Box .....8:30  
Alfred Hitchcock Presents...9:30  
The Equalizer .....10:20

Wednesday

Three's Company .....8:30  
Ripley's Believe It Or Not...9:00  
Sword Of Honour .....10:20

Thursday

Amanda's .....8:30  
Lime Street .....9:00  
Feature Film .....10:20

Friday

Open All Hours .....8:30  
Funder Of Lost Loves .....9:00  
The Lady Of The Camelias 10:20

Saturday

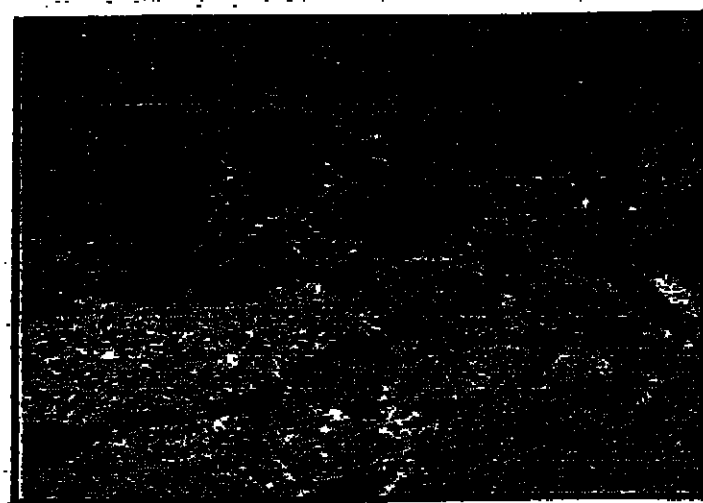
Wimbledon Ladies  
Singles Final .....4:00  
Duty Free .....8:30  
Louisiana .....9:00  
Feature Film .....10:20

Sunday

Wimbledon Men's  
Singles Final .....4:00  
Charlie And Company .....8:30  
The World Challenge .....9:00  
Dallas .....10:20

Monday

Growing Pains .....8:30  
Moonlighting .....9:00  
Crown Court .....10:20



Remains of Roman period aqueduct that crossed the Wadi esh-Sheger



Remains of the water-driven mill

## Feinan still has extensive remains of its ancient copper industry

Text and photos  
by  
Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is part two in a three-part series on excavation at the Feinan copper mining site in south Jordan. Part one appeared on Monday's issue of the Jordan Times. Part three will be printed in tomorrow's.

FEINAN is flanked to the north by the Wadi Dana, and to the south by the junction of the Wadi Ghurweir (also called Wadi Shobak) and the Wadi esh-Sheger. As you approach Feinan from the south-west, you have to cross the wide, rock-strewn bed of the Wadi Ghurweir to reach Khirbet Feinan on the north bank of the wadi.

seem to be terraced, and some roads or streets can be made out. The Nabataeans extensively farmed the land around the mound, as can be seen today in the remnants of square, stone-lined agricultural fields to the south, west and north-west of the main mound.

Dr. Hauptman, and his mineralogist/metallurgist colleague Professor Hans-Gert Bachmann, believe the Feinan copper industry was far larger in scale, and regionally more important, than other known copper mining/smeltering sites in the area. These other sites include, most notably, the Khirbet el-Muneia (Timna) mines on the west side of Wadi 'Araba, and the Bir Nasib mines in the Sinai.

The German survey has calculated that there are 150,000-200,000 tons of slag in the Feinan area. Using conventional conversion and estimation techniques, this means that 15,000-20,000 tons of copper was produced here in antiquity - obviously on a scale designed for export, and not only for domestic

copper mining and smelting technologies of the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze, Iron, Roman/Byzantine and perhaps even the Medieval Islamic periods, and to trace the historical development of the copper industry over a period of over 5,000 years.

In the Chalcolithic and Early and Middle Bronze ages (around 4000-2500 B.C.), large-scale copper production exploited the rich surface ores which were easiest to mine. In the Wadi Khalid area, a kilometre north of Khirbet Feinan, at least 40 underground mines have been discovered; more than 55 others were clustered around Wadi Ratiyeh, two kilometres north of Khirbet Feinan.

These may represent the earliest known large-scale copper

Extensive remains

The main site of Feinan comprises the large central mound of Khirbet Feinan, surrounded by a sprawling array of ancient remains, including wall, building and floor remains, reservoirs and aqueducts, agricultural fields, churches, slag heaps, terraces, mills, wells, roads and other structures. The rich remains reflect the repeated use of the site throughout antiquity. The pottery collected at Feinan dates from the Chalcolithic, Early Bronze, Iron, Nabataean, Roman, Byzantine and Mamluke periods.

Only further excavations will determine whether Feinan was an inhabited city-site during all these periods, or was sometimes used only as industrial smelting site to process the copper that was mined at the hundreds of mines in the Feinan area. A visitor to the site quickly appreciates why the area was so frequently used in ancient times. Besides the compelling economic political attraction of the copper resources, the area is also very pleasant throughout the year (except for the hot summer months).

The Khirbet Feinan main mound is about 300 metres above sea level, so it is considerably cooler than the Wadi 'Araba region to the west, which is about 50 metres below sea level at the point where the Feinan road meets the 'Araba highway. The mountains immediately east of Feinan provide a cooling effect, and the area is also a pleasant surprise. The Feinan in the several wadis that emerge from the mountains.

The summit and slopes of Khirbet Feinan are covered with wall and building remains from several different periods. The best way to get your bearings at the site is to walk to the summit of Khirbet Feinan, from where you have a fine view of the surrounding area and its extensive archaeological remains.

The mound itself and the land immediately around it are covered with the fallen stones of a large settlement from the Roman/Byzantine period. There are remains of two Byzantine churches on a flat area west of the mound.

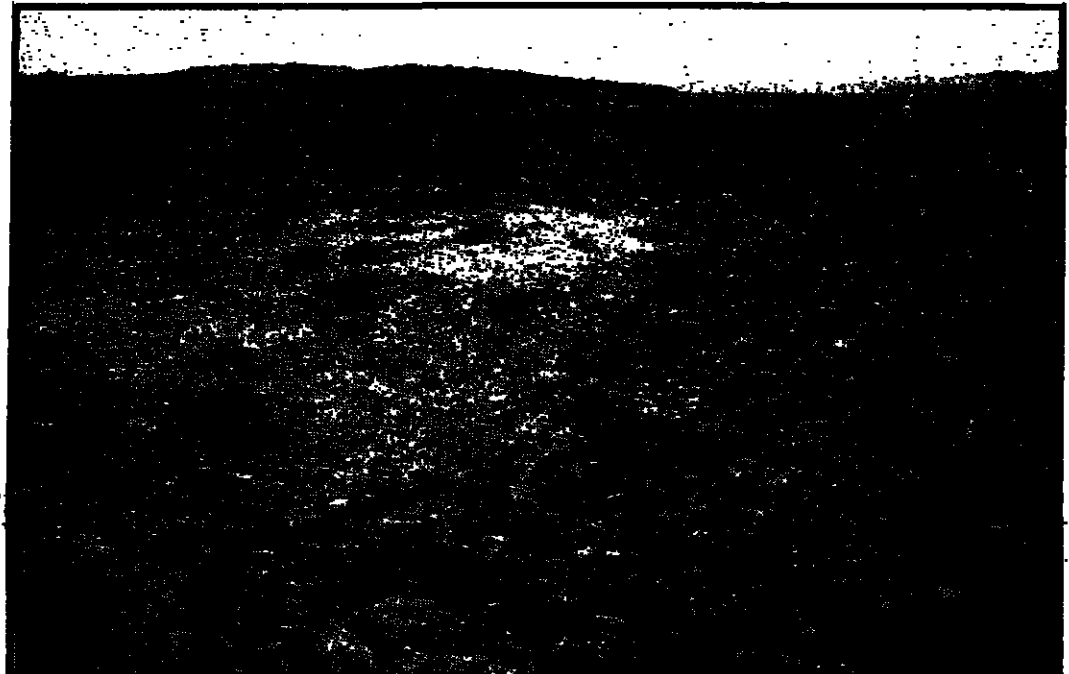
From the summit, you can see the large copper slag heaps all around the site, including the largest slag heaps on the south bank of Wadi Ghurweir. These date mainly from the Roman period, but also have some slag from the Late Iron and Mamluke periods.

On a spur of land just to the east of Khirbet Feinan, overlooking the Wadi Ghurweir from its north bank, are smaller slag heaps from the Late Iron Age. To the north of these, on the summit and sides of a hill, are slag heaps from the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age.

The sides of Khirbet Feinan

Water systems

The fields were irrigated by a water system whose remains are



View inside the remains of the water reservoir at Feinan

still visible on the south bank of Wadi Ghurweir. The water from springs further up the Wadi was carried over the Wadi esh-Sheger along a Roman/Byzantine period stone aqueduct that still stands today. The water was conveyed to the large stone-built reservoir on the south bank of Wadi Ghurweir.

The west wall of the reservoir is well preserved, and in its north-west corner is an internal staircase supported by an arch. The water intake structure is also visible in the middle of the east wall. The reservoir water was carried via aqueducts to the water-driven vertical mill to the west, first identified as a mill by Frank and Glueck. Only the west wall on the mill stands above ground today.

After driving the mill, the water was conveyed in stone aqueducts to the agricultural fields that stretch for 2-3 kilometres to the west.

To the north-west and south-east of the main mound are two early Christian Byzantine cemeteries. North of the main mound, next to some trees and the two Byzantine churches, is a dam that was built from ancient slag remains. You can easily miss it if you drive over it in a car, but it is clearly visible from the summit of Khirbet Feinan.

To the west of the main mound, around a prominent, standing stone arch, are the remains of what is thought to have been a Byzantine monastery. The main mound of Khirbet Feinan, and its surrounding Roman/Byzantine, tumbled buildings, are prominently visible from the south bank of Wadi Ghurweir as you first approach the site on the dirt track from the south-west.

consumption. But precisely to whom the Feinan copper was exported is a historical riddle that remains to be resolved.

The relative importance of the Feinan copper industry, compared to other copper mining sites in the area, can be appreciated by comparing the size of the slag heaps on the ground today. The 150,000-200,000 tons of copper slag at Feinan compares to 100,000 tons of slag at Bir Nasib, and just 2,000 tons of slag at Khirbet el-Muneia (Timna).

The German team identified at least 25 sites in the greater Feinan area where copper smelting took place. The most important were Feinan, Khirbet en-Nahas ("the copper ruins," in Arabic) and Khirbet Jayreh.

Khirbet en-Nahas, about seven kilometres north-west of Feinan as the crow flies, sits in a low, sheltered area on the south bank of the Wadi Ghurweir. It is a large (over 300 x 150 metres) settlement with extensive remains of the copper smelting that was its main activity, particularly during the Iron Age. There are many ancient building ruins, large slag heaps, the remains of possible copper smelting furnaces on the south side of the site, and a large (over 75-metre-square) enclosure or building to the north-west, which Glueck suggested may have been a prison camp for the forced labour that probably operated the mines and smelters.

The Feinan region copper deposits, covering an area of nearly 30 square kilometres, are of two main types: A very high-grade copper ore intergrown with manganese minerals is concentrated in a two-metre-thick horizon that is partly exposed near the surface, but more often dips into the mountains; and a lower-grade ore found throughout the area is abundantly present in the white Nubian sandstone formations.

Throughout ancient history, different technologies were developed by successive civilisations to exploit these ores. What is particularly noteworthy about the German investigations at Feinan is that the copper mining and smelting technology of each successive historical period can be isolated and studied on its own.

The Germans have identified ore bodies, mines, smelters and slag heaps from each period when the Feinan copper was exploited. This allows us to reconstruct the

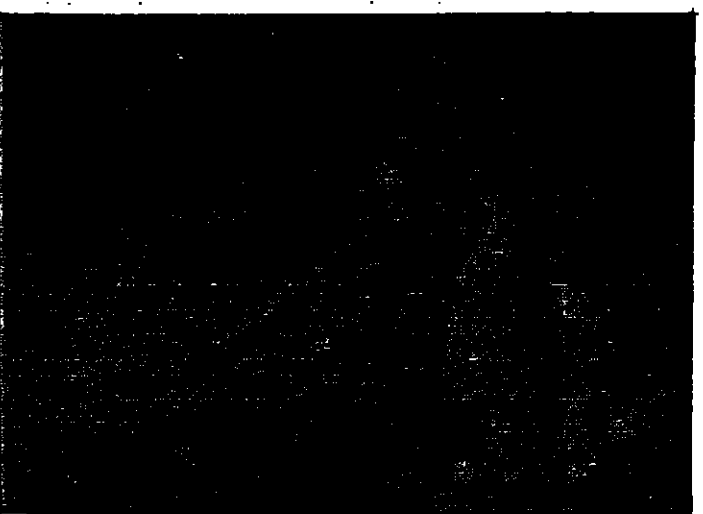
mines in the Middle East. The Chalcolithic/Early Bronze miners exploited the ore bodies in a rather unsystematic way, producing irregular-shaped mines with low entrances and narrow galleries. The survey team found some of the grooved basalt stone picks that were used to extract the raw ore, which was hauled to smelters at Khirbet Feinan.

Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age smelters were identified at Feinan, Ras en-Naqb, near 'Ain el-Fidan and in Wadi Fidan. At Feinan and Ras en-Naqb, there are still some smelting batteries with up to 12 clay-lined stone furnaces in a row. A series of these small furnaces was excavated this year, and saved for museum display in Jordan and West Germany.

They had a unique form, consisting of a horizontal, semi-circular bottom, small side walls of clay and stone, and multiple reined rear walls that were supported by stones or the hard ground. Natural draught was used to stoke the furnaces, while small sandstone slabs may have been used to allow air to pass into the front of the furnace. Small clay "sticks", or "ladyfingers", were inserted vertically above the floor of the furnace to prevent the slag from blocking the air spaces or building to the north-west, which Glueck suggested may have been a prison camp for the forced labour that probably operated the mines and smelters.

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Aqueduct on a wall of the water reservoir at Feinan



# Cash upsets Wilander, Evert Lloyd triumphs

LONDON (R) — Pat Cash of Australia, his back and appendix problems forgotten, Monday knocked second seed Mats Wilander of Sweden out of the Wimbledon Men's Singles Tennis Championship just as he did two years ago.

But Chris Evert Lloyd, never cooler in a crisis than Monday, gained revenge for the worst defeat she has ever suffered at Wimbledon when she climbed back from 5-1 down in the opening set to defeat fellow-American Kathy Jordan 7-5, 6-1.

Three years ago in the same place, court one, and in the same round, the fourth, Jordan beat Lloyd 6-1, 7-6. But Monday, after surviving five set points against her at 5-2 in the opening set, Lloyd calmly and clinically dissected Jordan's game to seize what must have been one of her most satisfying wins.

Cash and Wilander engaged in a lovely three-hour war that the 21-year-old Australian finally won 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 on the centre court where the temperature neared 37 degrees centigrade.

Two years ago Cash also beat Wilander, then seeded fourth, in four sets in the second round, going on to the semifinals unseeded before losing to John McEnroe. He reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open two months later.

But a back injury which threatened his career knocked him out of the game for eight months last year, and his comeback in 1986 was interrupted by acute appendicitis a month ago.

Cash could not qualify for this tournament on merit, but was invited on his reputation and he has repaid the "wild card" entry with dividends.

"I didn't really think he could play this well after having an

operation a month ago," Wilander said. "I knew he returned well and was quick around the net, but he served better today than I thought he could."

In the next round on Wednesday, the unseeded Cash will play seventh-seeded Frenchman Henri Leconte in a connoisseur's delight of a quarter-final. Leconte put out Australian Davis Cup player John Fitzgerald 7-6, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3.

Lloyd, three times a winner here and French Open champion for the last two years, looked about to believe her three-year-old nightmare when she fell 5-1 behind Jordan.

But the 31-year-old second seed, despite looking perplexed and almost indifferent, was obviously just biding her time. Saving the set points gave her the psychological edge as her opponent flailed in the wake of missed opportunity.

Jordan, 26, was not helped by a warning for ball abuse when she belted a ball high into the stands after a call went against her on the third set point.

The 16th seed was the first of what could be three tough serve-and-volleyers standing between Lloyd and a final berth. Tuesday she plays seventh seed Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, who blasted American Robin White 6-3, 6-0.

Top seed Martina Navratilova, moving closer to a record-equaling fifth successive title, beat Isabella Demongeot of France 6-3, 6-3 and will play Bettina Bunge of West Germany Tuesday. Bunge brought off the

early upset of the day, ousting eighth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Argentine 10th seed Gabriela Sabatini, doing a second set "walkabout" in the manner of Australian Evonne Goolagong in the 1970s, subdued Raffaella Reggi of Italy 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

Her quarterfinal opponent will be 15th-seeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, who eliminated Australian Dianne Balesstrat 7-6, 7-5.

Back in the men's event, Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, who sidelined Swedish fifth seed Stefan Edberg in the third round, put out U.S. 10th seed Brad Gilbert 3-6, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Gilbert had a set point at 6-5 in the second, lost it and the tie-break 7-3 and his resistance dwindled.

Slobodan Zivjajovic of Yugoslavia and Ramesh Krishnan of India will battle on Wednesday to become the 10th unseeded men's semifinalist in as many years.

Zivjajovic beat Christo Van Rensburg of South Africa 7-6, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5, while Krishnan, conqueror of sixth-seeded Swede Joakim Nyström, halted the advance of West German Eric Jelen 6-4, 7-6, 6-2.

Jelen had beaten 1985 finalist Kevin Curren of the United States in the first round.

## Atlantic crossing record set

LONDON (R) — A British speedboat Sunday beat the record for crossing the Atlantic set by an American liner nearly 35 years ago, a spokesman for the boat's owner said.

Virgin Atlantic Challenger II, owned by millionaire Richard Branson, 35, clipped more than two hours off the three days, 10 hours and 40 minutes which it took the liner USS United States to make the 3,000 mile journey from New York to Britain in 1952.

Branson, head of the Virgin record and airline empire, with a six-man crew reached the finishing line for the Blue Riband trophy off the Scilly Isles, southwest of the English mainland at 7.34 p.m. (1834 GMT) Sunday.

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## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Belgians give team a rousing welcome

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Tens of thousands of cheering, flag-waving fans on Monday welcomed home Belgium's national team, which finished fourth in the World Cup of soccer. The players rode in open cars from the airport to the Royal Palace in downtown Brussels, where they met King Baudouin at a garden reception, and then to Brussels' nearby city hall. Goalie Jean-Marie Pfaff and forward Jan Ceulemans were the clear favourites, with fans chanting their names in unison.

### Partizan Belgrade retains title

BELGRADE (R) — Partizan Belgrade have retained the Yugoslav soccer league title despite defaulting their final match against Zeljeznica Sarajevo. The Yugoslav Soccer Association nullified all the final round results two weeks ago and ordered the matches replayed Sunday after allegations that seven of the nine games had been fixed.

### Neapolitans celebrate Argentine victory

NAPLES, Italy (AP) — Thousands of Neapolitan fans noisily celebrated Sunday night the triumph of Argentina, and of their idolized soccer star Diego Armando Maradona, in the World Cup Finals in Mexico. Fans waving Argentine flags and shouting "Diego, Diego" caused traffic jams in downtown Naples soon after the Argentina-West German match in Mexico City, which the Latin American team won 3-2. Maradona, who joined major league Napoli in 1984, is a darling of local fans.

## Red Sox acquire Seaver to shore up pitching staff

BALTIMORE (AP) — Boston manager John McNamara is certain that the acquisition of Tom Seaver will help the Red Sox in the American League East pennant chase.

"I'm very thrilled getting a pitcher of Tom Seaver's caliber," McNamara said of Sunday's trade that brought the 306-game winner to Boston from the Chicago White Sox in exchange for reserve outfielder Steve Lyons.

"We gave up a good young outfielder," McNamara said of Lyons, who hit .250 in 124 at-bats, "and have acquired a professional who should help us ... who will help us."

"Tom adds stability, experience and talent to this pitching staff," McNamara said of the three-time Cy Young Award winner. "He knows what it's all about ... he's been there before."

The Red Sox have an eight-game lead over the second-place New York Yankees in the AL East. But with one starting pitcher on the disabled list, another just off and haunted by the ghosts of blown pennants past, the Red Sox were in the market for pitching insurance.

With Bruce Hurst sidelined with a groin injury and Al Nipper just back after recovering from a spike wound of the knee, Seaver will be pressed into immediate

service with a start against Toronto on Tuesday night.

Asked if Seaver would be Boston's fourth pitcher, McNamara said: "I really haven't ascertained that yet."

The acquisition of Seaver will give Boston 11 pitchers, not counting Hurst or reliever Sammy Stewart on the disabled list, and McNamara said a decision was expected Monday on how to resolve the overload.

McNamara arrived late at the Memorial Stadium in Baltimore for Sunday's game with the Orioles because he had been up most of the night staying in touch with the trade. He talked several times with Seaver, who was in California where the White Sox were playing the Oakland A's.

Asked for Seaver's reaction, McNamara said: "I'd have to say he's like a young kid. He's ecstatic at coming here."

The 41-year-old Seaver had expressed a desire to be traded to a team near his Greenwich, Connecticut, home, and that was still on his mind after the trade.

Seaver said he would always remember the White Sox, "because possibly the most significant moment of my career happened in a Chicago uniform." He was referring to his 300th victory, recorded last season.

## This Cup belongs to Maradona

By Jon Henderson  
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Diego Maradona showed there is still a role for the great individual when he inspired Argentina to World Cup victory in a tournament which emerged from mediocrity to stand comparison with any of its predecessors.

The 1986 Cup will always be associated with the name of Maradona as Pele's is with the 1970 tournament here.

And although the tournament failed to match the outstanding quality of 16 years ago, it will be remembered for Maradona's marvellous contribution, culminating in Argentina's 3-2 final victory over West Germany Sunday.

Maradona demonstrated that the individual can rule in a game which more and more is being dominated by the tactical experts rather than by teams such as France, Brazil and Denmark who pride themselves on their technical skills.

West German manager Franz Beckenbauer was right when he said his team had prevented Maradona exerting the same influence on Sunday's final as he had done on earlier matches.

But the fact remains that despite the almost paranoid attention the Germans paid to him, the little Argentine still managed to lever open their defence for the second and third goals.

Also, if Lothar Matthaus had not fouled Maradona so anxiously in the 22nd minute, Argentina would not have won the free kick from which they scored the opening goal.

As expected, West Germany's main contribution to the final was their inexhaustible commitment, which kept them going even after falling 2-0 behind in the 56th minute.

Less predictable, though, were defensive lapses not normally associated with their game.

In particular, goalkeeper Toni Schumacher, having performed so impeccably in the earlier rounds, had an undistinguished final.

Schumacher himself subscribed to one of the various excuses presented for his failure to cut out the cross from which Jose Luis Brown netted Argentina's opening goal. "We lost because I was so bad," he said disconsolately.

If the responsibility of players and officials to uphold the game's image was eventually fulfilled, the early days of the tournament raised serious doubts about their ability to do so.

For an event whose success in world-wide terms was heavily dependant on the quality of television coverage, the first few days were disastrous, with Europe in particular complaining bitterly about transmission problems.

And those pictures that did get through made, for the most part, unsavoury viewing.

Many of the opening group matches were arid affairs with teams more concerned about securing one point for a draw than scoring goals.

Ineffective refereeing, encouraging players to express

themselves combatively rather than constructively, was also a blight on the early matches.

Told before the tournament "to let the ball players play," many referees were too often passive onlookers as defenders took competitiveness beyond its acceptable limit. Uruguay stood out, although they were not alone, in resorting to rough play.

"Football is a man's game," said Paraguay's coach Cayetano Re, offering a depressingly lame excuse for violence on the pitch. Driven to action by a rising tide of criticism, the International Football Federation (FIFA) moved to solve the problems both of poor television coverage and weak refereeing.

FIFA gave Televisa, the Mexican television network, a peremptory instruction to sort things out and more money and resources suddenly became available. The referees, too, were upbraided by FIFA for not taking firm enough control.

FIFA's intervention had the desired effect and the decision of

the game's governing body to increase the number of knockout matches was also a success, the level of excitement rising as teams were forced to give total commitment to winning.

There is a case to be made for the knockout system being used from the start but FIFA will almost certainly stick to the 1986 format for the 1990 finals in Italy.

During the group matches the goal rate dropped to fewer than two a game but thereafter picked up steadily so that in the end it was a fraction over 2.5 per match, rescuing it from being the poorest tournament on record for goal scoring.

Englishman Gary Lineker was the top individual scorer with six goals, making him the popular choice for one of the two strikers' spots among those selecting their team of the finals.

But for the selectors of such teams there was only one name that fell automatically into place, Diego Armando Maradona, the little man who surely plays football as the gods intended.

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SA NAKAPABABANG HALAGA ANG INYONG PARSEL O KARGO AY GINAGARANTYAHAN NAMIN NA MAIDIDELIVER SA LOOB PO LAMANG NG 72 ORAS.

DALHIN PO LAMANG DITO SA AMING OPISINA ANG INYONG MGA IPINAGMAMADALING DUKOMENTO PARSEL, REGALO, O MGA PERSONAL NA GAMIT, AT HAYAAN PO NATING MAGING TUNGKULIN NG AMING AHENTE SA MANILA NA DALHIN ITO SA KINAAUKULAN ANO MANG ORAS.

ANG AMIN PONG OPISINA AY NASA LIKOD NG HOLIDAY INN HOTEL.

PARA SA INYONG INPORMASYON ANG AMING TEL NO. 673978/603192

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**FRANCES HUTCHISON**  
(Ann's Mother)

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Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema  
**OPERA**  
Tel: 675573

BROOKE SHIELDS IN  
WET GOLD

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30



Cine Theatre  
**Philadelphia**  
Tel: 634144, 634149

PLACES IN THE HEART

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30



Cinema  
**RAGHADAN**  
Tel: 622198

RA M30  
"Korkusuz"

Performances: 12:15, 2:15, 4:45, 8:15



## Bureaucrats blocking changes in Soviet Union, Pravda says

MOSCOW (R) — Bureaucrats obsessed with paper-work are frustrating the Kremlin's plans to revitalize Soviet economic life, Pravda said Monday.

An editorial in the Communist Party daily said many officials talked about changes but did nothing to implement them.

"The stream of varying directives and other papers, issued in party committees, ministries and departments has not decreased," it said, pinpointing certain local party and government bodies for particular criticism.

Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, has led an assault on corruption and inefficiency and called for more criticism of economic and social

shortcomings. The campaign was enshrined as party doctrine at the party congress in February.

Recent articles in the official press, however, have complained that these changes are being held up. Pravda said last week that many readers had expressed anxiety about it.

New laws, due to come into effect Tuesday will increase penalties against corruption and bribery and come down hard on people making money on the side.

"Our time is a time of change. Greater, more comprehensive tasks demand a more creative approach. They necessitate a decisive struggle at all levels against red-tape and bureaucracy," Pravda concluded.

## New UAE aluminium smelter secures long-term contracts

UMM AL QUWEIN, United Arab Emirates (R) — A smelter to be built in this Gulf emirate to produce aluminium has secured contracts to sell China 65 per cent of its output for the first 12 years, the project director said Monday.

Sheikh Nasser bin Rashid Al Mualla told Reuters the new smelter would start production in 1989 and would have a capacity of 120,000 tonnes a year.

He said two Chinese companies, China National Metals and Minerals Export and Import and China Everbright, had signed contracts to buy 65 per cent of the output for 12 years.

The U.S. company Southwest was negotiating to take the remaining 35 per cent, he said.

The contracts would be based on market-related prices at the time of shipment, Sheikh Nasser added.

Sheikh Nasser, who is also managing director of the Umm Al Quwein National Bank, said the project included a desalination plant to turn seawater into fresh water.

The total cost would be around \$650 million and would be financed through long-term loans based on sales contracts.

## Dollar slides against yen as trade problem shows no sign of easing

TOKYO (R) — The dollar slid below 164 yen Monday for the first time in six weeks after official figures showed, Japan's record trade surplus, particularly with the United States, was showing no signs of easing.

Foreign exchange dealers said the Bank of Japan, keen to stop a dollar collapse against the yen ahead of this week's Japanese general election, bought an estimated \$400 million to prop up the ailing greenback.

Nevertheless, the dollar closed at 163.95 yen following the New York 165.30/40 close and Sunday's 165.85 finish.

The markets have been marking time since the dollar showed some resilience over the last few weeks, rising back from its record low of 159.99 yen on May 12 into the mid-160s.

But dealers were convinced this strength was illusory and grabbed the opportunity to sell it down following Sunday's unexpectedly wide U.S. merchandise trade deficit and Monday's release of a record trade surplus for Japan in May.

The dollar's 40 per cent drop against the yen since last September, engineered largely by the Bank of Japan and the U.S. central bank, was aimed at cutting Japanese exports by raising their prices for overseas consumers.

Due to a trick of economic statistics, officials on both sides warned that the effects of the exchange rate move would mean the trade problem would get worse before it got better.

But the growing U.S. deficit of \$14.21 billion in May, over a third of which fell to Japan's account, and Tokyo's record \$8.30 billion

May surplus tests patience in both Japan and the United States.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, chasing a convincing election victory, would be severely embarrassed by a sharp yen rise now. Large sectors of industry already think the yen too high, if they are to survive.

Washington has also been pushed by its beleaguered industry into a political corner, for the opposite reason.

Market dealers believe the trade figures will prompt U.S. industry and its congressional lobby to push for an even stronger yen to bring down the Japanese surplus.

Neither market can match wealthy Europe's ability to suck up Japanese exports.

Mr. Brinkhorst quoted Japanese figures showing total January to May exports to the EC rose 53 per cent to \$11.89 billion compared with a year ago while imports from the Community rose 34.6 per cent.

The matter will be taken up at talks with Japan in Brussels from July 7, he said.

The situation presents a new headache for Tokyo just as it believed its major trade fight with Washington was easing because of its efforts to raise the value of the yen.

This has been at the expense of the Japanese economy, which contracted in the first quarter of this year for the first time in 11 years.

## Dock workers begin indefinite strike at 44 Australian ports

SYDNEY (R) — Thousands of Australian dock workers Monday began an indefinite strike, the first major industrial conflict since a wages authority ruling last week giving only minimal pay increases this year.

Employer groups warned the action by the Waterside Workers Federation (WWF) would undermine Prime Minister Bob Hawke's efforts to shore up the nation's sagging economy and open the way for "union blackmail."

The arbitration commission has awarded a 2.3 per cent increase for this year, only half of what the unions had expected.

An emergency hearing of the commission Monday failed to avert the stoppage, which will affect Australia's 44 ports.

WWF Secretary Tass Bull said the strike followed a breakdown in four months of negotiations on a new two-year industry agreement.

Australian chamber of shipping director Mr. Lew Bowen, said the strike would delay about 60 vessels in ports around Australia at an estimated overall cost of about 900,000 Australian dollars (\$620,000) a day.

## Italian state employees stage strike

ROME (R) — Some 260,000 Italian public sector employees staged a 24-hour strike Monday to press demands for the implementation of an agreed working contract, unions said.

The nationwide strike was the latest in a series called by the main CGIL, CISL and UIL unions and followed stoppages at national airports and railway stations last week.

The unions are demanding the implementation of a contract passed by parliament in 1980 but never put into practice.

Union sources said Monday's action mostly involved those working in government offices, law courts, customs posts and Italian embassies and consulates abroad.

Airport sources said action by customs officers had not affected international flight schedules and there were no cancellations.

Union sources added that if Monday's strike did not produce results then further action, including a major demonstration in Rome, was likely during the first two weeks of July.

Airport fire brigade officers have said they will strike for six hours on July 16.

## Foreign bankers complain of rough Egyptian market

CAIRO (R) — New business for foreign banks in Egypt is grinding to a halt as the country's economic problems grow, bankers and diplomats say.

Some banks, mainly with representative offices here, have already pulled out. Three French banks, Credit Lyonnais, Credit Agricole and Banque Indosuez, have left along with Royal Bank of Canada and Britain's Midland Bank. Manufacturers Hanover has absorbed its representative office into its branch.

Two U.S. banks, Chase Manhattan and Bank of America, both want to sell their stakes in joint venture banks here.

Bankers caution against viewing the departures as the start of a full-scale exodus, but the head of one foreign bank here commented: "It's difficult to see a clear way ahead in Egypt. We are all shrinking but we can only shrink so much before we have to think of closing down."

Foreign banks are forbidden from dealing in Egyptian pounds and their hard currency loans put a major burden on borrowers.

Credit problems emerged before 1983, but mounted as the economy weakened and the pound started to depreciate. Its fall of more than 35 per cent against the dollar in 1985 made it difficult for customers to cover loans with Egyptian earnings.

"We've become less and less inclined to do new credit business here," said a vice-president of one foreign bank.

Bankers say a new central bank ruling, introduced last month, effectively stops them from issuing letters of credit to finance imports, the most attractive remaining line of business for many of them.

"I think that now, unless local currency business is given to the foreign banks, we will see a lot closing by the end of the year. The writing is on the wall," said one foreign banker.

To get around the risks of sharp fall in the value of the Egyptian pound, foreign banks have been

granting letters of credit for Egyptian importers, which have been prepaid using Egyptian pound loans from locally-incorporated banks.

The central bank, apparently concerned that this was being used to speculate against the pound, has ruled that the bank making the loan must be the one that makes the Egyptian pound loan.

Bankers hope the ruling, which shuts out the foreign bank from the process, will be reversed, as was one early in 1985 which forbade foreign currency letters of credit. They admit their institutions erred when, earning high profits, they lent freely to inexperienced businessmen.

Now they say they are suffering the consequences, their problems heightened by a legal system which is both cumbersome and subject to petty corruption.

"I've got cases going back to 1977," said the general manager of one foreign bank. "And I can't write the loans off until there's a court judgment."

## OPEC adjourns talks with tentative agreement and tacit understanding

BRIONI, Yugoslavia (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries (OPEC) ministers Monday adjourned their half-yearly conference after six days of talks that achieved only a tentative majority agreement on oil prices and output and a "tacit understanding" that the 13 states would reduce their production.

The final communiqué said the conference would resume in Geneva on July 28 after ministers had consulted their governments on the question of national quotas — the amount each of them is permitted to produce.

Conference President Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria said there was a tacit understanding that all states would trim back their output during the intervening four weeks.

Iraqi oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi added that the aim

was to reduce OPEC's overall production to around 17.4 million barrels per day (b/d) from the present level of around 19 million b/d.

On quotas, without which no long-term agreement on production can succeed, Mr. Lukman said Indonesian Minister Subroto had prepared a single, firm proposal for each country after consulting "very vigorously" with each of his colleagues.

He gave no figures, but surprisingly said that the recommendations contained "the input of all individual member countries." Consultations would continue on these proposals before the Geneva meeting, he said.

In the meantime, the final communiqué said, a five-member

committee chaired by Saudi Arabian Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani would try to define OPEC's strategy "in all areas of interest, including the price levels as well as OPEC's relationship with the other oil producing/exporting countries and the consuming countries."

Earlier in the conference, nine of the 13 states provisionally agreed to aim for a price of \$17 to \$19 a barrel and an average 1986 output ceiling of 17.6 million b/d.

The four others wanted a far lower ceiling and a swift return to OPEC's official price level of \$28 a barrel.

But Iran's Gholamreza Aghazadeh, one of the strongest opponents, Monday appeared to show some softening of his position, saying his country could accept \$17-\$19.

## Financiers warn against quick reform

ZURICH (R) — Top finance ministry officials from Europe and Japan Sunday stressed a need for greater economic coordination but warned against any quick reform of the world monetary system.

At a privately sponsored conference, Mr. Hans Tietmeyer, state secretary in the finance ministry in Bonn, rejected calls for refashioning the West German economy, and Mr. Toyoo Gyohten, a vice-minister of finance from Japan, urged patience while Tokyo worked to reduce its huge trade and payments surpluses.

Mr. Geoffrey Littler, permanent secretary of the British treasury, cautioned against making binding objectives of whatever indicators policy makers select for coordination.

"The exercise of cooperation is

not an exercise of world economic planning or fine tuning. Our governments all have unfortunate experiences of that during the 1970s," he said.

But Mr. Jean-Claude Trichet, chief of staff at the French economy and finance ministry, said: "There is a bad need for more demand in the surplus areas and not in deficit countries, like the United States."

Mr. E. Gerald Corrigan, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, said it was not just a locomotive role of West Germany or Japan which was needed.

"I think of a freight train trying to cross the rocky mountains in the United States. You need an engine in front pulling and one behind pushing. It is only with both working together that you

get over the mountains," he said.

Mr. Renato Ruggiero, secretary-general of the Italian foreign ministry, said: "It is possible that at the end of this process we will reach target zones (for currencies). But it should be approached with caution."

Mr. Trichet said France was satisfied with the current level of exchange rates and stressed the need more for a period of stability.

Several officials said they saw a danger that the political drive of the Tokyo summit might not be sustained.

Mr. Fred Gorbett, assistant deputy Canadian finance minister, said: "The flower we planted at the Plaza bloomed at Tokyo. But it is not clear what kind of plant we are growing, or whether it will turn out to be a brilliant tropical flower which then quickly dies."

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday

One sterling	1.5298/5308	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3880/90	Canadian dollars
	2.1982/92	West German marks
	2.4760/70	Dutch guilders
	1.7950/60	Swiss francs
	44.90/95	Belgian francs
	7.0075/0125	French francs
	1509/1510	Italian lire
	163.90/164.05	Japanese yen
	7.1240/49	Swedish crowns
	7.7085/5135	Norwegian crowns
	8.1525/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.60/346.10	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firmer after a mixed opening, dealers said. At 1430 Monday the FTSE 100 share index was up 7.5 to 1,646.6 after standing unchanged at 1,639.1 at 0815.

Dealers said volume was low with funds still tied up in the Morgan Grenfell and Thames Television share flotations.

ICI rose 2p to 996 after an opening 986. Grand Met was 4p higher at 415 on vague bid speculation and Courtlands was 6p up at 306 after an optimistic statement from the chairman last week.

GEC was 6p up at 222 ahead of results Tuesday.

In stores, Grattan jumped 76p to 530 after an agreed offer by Next PLC worth 554p per share which values the company at \$50 million.

The offer will be on the basis of 21 new Next shares for every 10 Grattan or a cash alternative of 540p per share. Next ended 12p higher at 252. Other mail order companies were firm in sympathy with Grattan with Freemans 20p better at 438 and Empire Stores 8p higher at 210.

Woolworth slumped 40p to 695 on speculation that the bid by Dixons will fail. Dixons was 6p off at 330. Bejam ended 7p higher at 182 on hopes of a bid by Tesco, unchanged at 363.

## Horoscope not received

### THE Daily Crossword by Virginia L. Yates

ACROSS

- Cattle feed
- Veteran sailor
- Disorder
- "want for Christmas"
- Entrance
- Salutation
- Party for guys
- Overstuffed
- Long-haired
- itch
- Promote
- rule
- Gambler's game
- "To — His Own"
- Visible
- Monarch's
- terms
- Court deposit
- Impudent
- Reflexive
- Alaskan island
- "Woman"
- (Helen Reddy hit)
- Dearest
- Football old man
- Misbehaved
- Like a certain paper
- Seven of a course
- stretch
- Denial of the deep
- Planet Peter
- Merganser
- Sign of a hit
- Vault
- "Anders —"
- Part
- Dome-shaped home
- Beefeater's shop
- 80-jug
- Poetic foot
- Shades
- Hawking for one

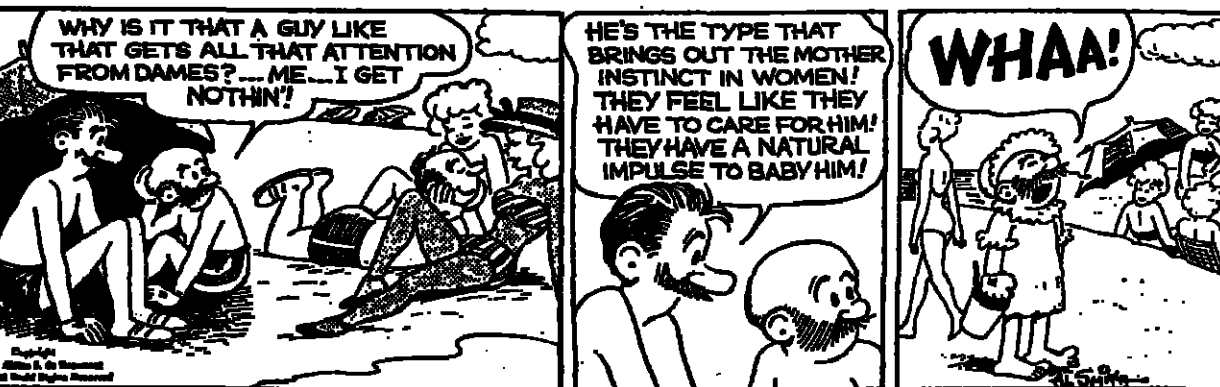
DOWN

- Spur
- Conscience
- Chubbie fish
- Pompano
- Places of influence
- Dance
- Parts of a course
- Western resort area
- Happesance
- Robert or Alan
- Building shouts
- Pop
- 19th century
- 21st century
- Waiting — (celestial)
- 27 Point
- Counting device
- Novelist Alan
- Rock climber's
- Spina
- 31 Despoils
- Egg white
- 34 Narcosis
- 32 Rowed
- 34 Part of H.M.S. native
- 36 Pintail ducks
- 40 Chubby bird
- 46 Super's companion
- 48 Riddle or Eddy
- 50 Chup
- 52 Rowed
- 54 Part of H.M.S.
- 55 Battle port
- 56 White eyes at
- 58 Unsettled
- 60 Hawkeye Stein
- 61 Vale
- 62 This place
- 64 Yes
- 65 Author Anne

## Peanuts



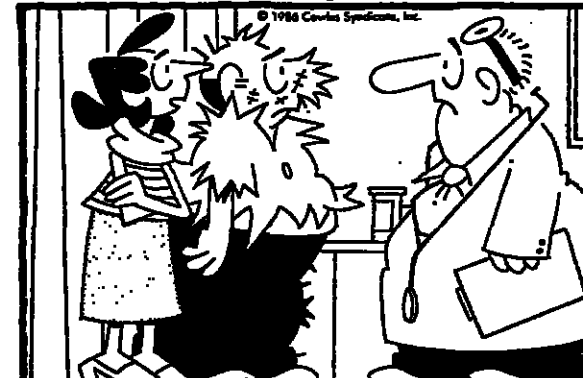
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DONEM

CAPIN

FLATUR

LUFUES

WHAT THE TOW TRUCK WAS TRYING TO DO AT THE AUTO RACE.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BANAL ADAGE ENOUGH ALIGHT

Answer: She accepted his proposal because he was this type of a guy — AN "ENGAGING" ONE



# Gorbachev accuses U.S. of obstructing disarmament

**WARSAW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev accused the United States Monday of obstructing his efforts to promote East-West disarmament and criticised NATO countries for yielding to U.S. pressure.**

Urging a more cooperative response to recent Soviet arms proposals, Mr. Gorbachev told the 10th congress of the Polish Communist Party:

"One would have thought that our proposals were enough, but it appears not. The case for disarmament has not progressed in the slightest because of the obstruction of the U.S. administration."

A Polish text of the Soviet leader's speech, delivered in Russian, was published by the official PAP news agency.

Mr. Gorbachev said President Ronald Reagan had "removed the final brakes upon the arms race" by his threat to abandon the SALT-2 strategic arms accord.

"It is a matter for regret that other NATO governments, which verbally distance themselves from the dangerous extremes of U.S. policy, at the same time bow to pressure from across the Atlantic and therefore bear their part of responsibility for the arms race," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev referred to recent Soviet and Warsaw Pact calls for troop cuts in Europe by both East and West and for the

limitation of conventional and medium-range nuclear weapons, without going into details. But he said they should be considered carefully.

"We ask the West to treat seriously our proposals on middle-range nuclear weapons. We ask them to please treat seriously our proposals on limiting conventional arms," he told the congress.

"Only then will be created the possibility of relieving serious tensions in the continent. Our troops in other countries are not anchored there for ever. But this anchor should be raised on both sides."

Mr. Gorbachev denied his criticism of Washington's West European allies was intended to sow divisions within the NATO alliance.

"Let nobody interpret this wrongly," he said. "We are not trying to divide the United States from its NATO allies... we take into consideration the political and military realities in the continent."

Mr. Gorbachev is attending the congress, the Polish party's first since the 1981 Solidarity crisis

which resulted in the free trade union's suppression under martial law, as "guest of honour."

Earlier Monday a group of demonstrators showered leaflets demanding the release of political prisoners outside the Polish congress shortly before Mr. Gorbachev was due to deliver his speech.

Eyewitnesses at the Palace of Culture in central Warsaw said five or six men scattered tracts for about 15 seconds before being grabbed by police and hustled away.

The incident occurred about an hour before Mr. Gorbachev was due to speak to the 1,800 delegates on the second day of the Polish party's first congress since the 1981 Solidarity crisis.

Security forces have gone to extreme lengths to try to prevent embarrassing demonstrations while Mr. Gorbachev is in Poland and have rounded up an unknown number of supporters of the banned free trade union in recent weeks.

But thousands of Solidarity supporters managed a brief demonstration Sunday in Poznan while Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski was delivering his keynote speech to the congress.

Some streets around the congress hall have been sealed off to traffic but not to pedestrians.

Mr. Gorbachev was present



Mikhail Gorbachev

Sunday when Gen. Jaruzelski, opening the congress, offered a partial amnesty to the government's political opponents.

The proposal was included in a four-hour speech to the congress.

Gen. Jaruzelski gave scant details of the extent of the amnesty but appeared to indicate it might not apply automatically to some senior activists of Solidarity in jail under sentence or awaiting trial.

Communist Party spokesman Jerzy Majka told a press conference later that "nothing was excluded" but he refused to say when the amnesty might be declared. Previous amnesties have coincided with Poland's National Day on July 22.

According to Roman Catholic Church sources, there are more than 300 political prisoners in Poland, their number swollen by a recent wave of arrests.

## Sri Lankan navy kills 33 Tamils

**COLOMBO (R) — Thirty-three Tamil separatist rebels were killed when a Sri Lankan naval patrol engaged a boat bringing them to the island from India, a military spokesman said Monday.**

He told Reuters only one rebel survived after the navy intercepted the boat at Talaimannar, 250 kilometres north of Colombo.

The spokesman quoted the survivor as saying the boat came from South India, where Colombo claims that Tamils seeking an independent state in Sri Lanka have been based.

The incident occurred shortly before four people died and 19 others were wounded in a rebel bomb blast at a tea kiosk in the Vavuniya district, 85 kilometres east of Talaimannar.

The bombing was the latest in a spate of guerrilla attacks that followed last week's presentation of a government plan to end the three-year-old conflict launched by minority Tamils seeking an independent state from the majority Sinhalese.

At least 10 people were killed in separate weekend clashes between troops and Tamil guerrillas as separatist groups based in the southern Indian city of Madras studied the plan unveiled by President Junius Jayewardene on June 25.

A military official told Reuters Monday's blast might have been a warning against Vavuniya residents who have endorsed the peace plan, which envisages the devolution of power to elected provincial councils.

Police said the powerful blast happened while customers, mostly Sinhalese workers, were sipping their morning tea at the kiosk. The dead were three Sinhalese and a Tamil while the wounded were 10.

Vavuniya police superintendent Reggie Amarasekera told Reuters by telephone that the explosion had been caused by a time bomb and no one had yet been arrested.

In New Delhi, Tamil leaders said they would meet Indian officials next weekend to discuss the Sri Lankan plan to end the island's three-year ethnic conflict.

V. Balakumar, spokesman for the Eelam National Liberation Front (ENLFF), an umbrella organisation of four major guerrilla groups based in Madras, told Reuters the guerrillas were given the proposals on Sunday.

"It was decided to give the proposals a close and careful scrutiny and also to invite the other Tamil organisations to whom the proposals have been forwarded to a meeting so as to arrive at a common decision," Mr. Balakumar said.

## S. Africa orders West German reporter to leave

**JOHANNESBURG (R) — A West German television reporter said Monday the South African government had ordered him to leave the country by Thursday night.**

Heinrich Buettgen, the Johannesburg correspondent of the German ARD Television Network, said he had been informed of the decision in a telegram from Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha.

He is the fourth foreign journalist to be expelled from South Africa since a nationwide state of emergency was declared two weeks ago.

Government spokesmen were not immediately available for comment.

Mr. Both said he considered it in the public interest for Buettgen to leave the country but granted him leave to appeal in writing.

Buettgen, 55, said he had worked in South Africa for over three years and had just renewed his work permit. He said ARD had two television crews in South Africa.

"I think that my reporting was critical but fair and I never got any warning from any ministry or embassy. So it was like lightning out of the blue sky," he said.

Under the state of emergency, the government has imposed tough curbs on media reporting of unrest. The press may not report any action by security forces and must leave a black township if trouble erupts.

The three newsmen who have already been expelled from South Africa are Wim De Vos, a cameraman for the American CBS television network, Richard Manning, correspondent for the U.S. magazine Newsweek and Dan Segir, a freelance who worked for Israeli Radio and the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz.

Meanwhile South Africa's Bureau for Information reported 13 more deaths in weekend political violence and more than 30 people were hurt when Soweto radicals attacked supporters of Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelez.

The bureau said Saturday night that 34 people were hurt after a petrol bomb was hurled at a bus taking Zulus home from a Buthelez rally in Johannesburg's black satellite city.

Although the bomb did not ignite and the bus did not stop, another behind it slammed on its brakes and a third bus and minibus were sandwiched into a pileup, a bureau statement said.

Two explosions broke a water main in a white Durban suburb early Monday, the Bureau for Information said. Nobody was injured by the blasts.

A bomb in Durban killed three women earlier this month.

Buthelez, who says he opposes apartheid race discrimination, is condemned by black radicals for agreeing to rule one of 10 homelands set up for blacks under apartheid.

## China, Portugal begin talks on Macao's future

**PEKING (R) — China Monday began talks with Portugal on the future of Macao, the tiny capitalist territory run by Lisbon for more than 400 years and the last remnant of a once great empire.**

Chief Chinese negotiator Zhou Nan told his Portuguese counterpart Rui Medina that both nations would benefit from the two days of talks on Macao, a gambling centre and textile producer, with 500,000 people across the Pearl River from Hong Kong.

Lisbon already recognises Chinese sovereignty and tried to return the territory in 1967 and again in 1974 but was turned down by Peking. The talks follow China's agreement with Britain on the return of Hong Kong in 1997.

Mr. Zhou Monday quoted Tang Dynasty poet Meng Haoran to reporters:

"The tide ebbs, the river stills, the storm is gone, 'Like boat-bound sailors, we all share thout and thin.'"

Diplomats said the poem hinted that China expected the

negotiations to be straightforward.

There are few indications when China will take back the oldest European settlement in Asia and ceded to Portugal 429 years ago.

One European diplomat said the talks were unlikely to be as the Hong Kong negotiations with Britain which lasted two years.

"I don't think they will mirror the Hong Kong negotiations," he said. "Macao is much smaller and the issues are not in the same league."

Peking has said repeatedly it wants Macao's future to reflect that of Hong Kong, which will become a Chinese special administrative region guaranteed broad autonomy.

The talks are not expected to resolve substantive issues centred around the future political and legal system and how the economy is to be run.

The analysts said China and Portugal would have to set a timetable for the transfer of political power.

## Moscow expels Portuguese official

**MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union said Monday it was ordering out a Portuguese embassy official for activities incompatible with his status.**

The action followed Portugal's decision a week ago to expel two Soviet embassy officials in Lisbon for alleged acts against national security and interfering in Portuguese internal affairs.

The Soviet news agency TASS said the Soviet Foreign Ministry delivered a protest to the Portuguese embassy Monday over the expulsions, which it said were groundless and unlawful.

"The Soviet side observed that certain officials of the Portuguese embassy more than once committed acts incompatible with the rules governing conduct of foreign representatives in the USSR," TASS said.

"In this connection a Portuguese embassy official was asked to leave the USSR."

The Portuguese embassy declined comment.

TASS did not name the Portuguese official, one of 10 employees at the embassy.

Commenting on the expulsion of Soviet officials Vladimir Galkine and Gennady Chniev, TASS said:

"Such actions by the Portuguese side go sharply against its pronouncements about striving to maintain and develop good relations with the USSR, responsibility for the consequences of these actions lies with the Portuguese authorities."

Several times over the past year Moscow has responded to the expulsion of Soviet citizens

working abroad by ordering out the equivalent number of foreigners of similar position.

Galkine and Chniev, who worked in the embassy's commercial department, were the first Soviet embassy officials to be expelled from Portugal since 1982, when two diplomats were ordered out and the size of the embassy cut following the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The Kremlin did not retaliate on that occasion.

Portugal, a founder member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), established diplomatic relations with Moscow after 1974 armed forces revolution that ended nearly 50 years of right-wing dictatorship.

## West German president starts U.K. visit today

**LONDON (R) — When West German President Theodor Heuss visited Britain in 1958 just 13 years after World War II he remarked that 80 per cent of the applause was for Queen Elizabeth, 10 per cent for her husband and only 10 for himself.**

Gustav Heinemann received a far warmer reception in 1972 but diplomats said the arrival in London Tuesday of President Richard von Weizaecker for a four-day state visit will mark a new high point in post-war Anglo-German relations.

Partnership in the European Community (EC), trade and shared goals in defence, and major strategic issues from East-West relations to opposition to sanctions against South Africa have increasingly bound Britain and West Germany to each other.

Underlining the close identity and new warmth in Anglo-German relations, Dr. von Weizaecker will become the first West German leader to address a joint session of both houses of Parliament on Wednesday. The honour has been accorded to only seven other foreigners since 1939.

British commentators have warmed to Dr. von Weizaecker as a candid and thoughtful West German leader who is ready to discuss and recognise his country's responsibilities for the 1939-45 war.

The liberal Guardian newspaper compared this openness with what it called the faulty memory of Austria's new President Kurt Waldheim who stands widely accused of covering up his Nazi past.

One of Britain's leading 20th century historians, Professor Alan (A.J.P.) Taylor, said West Germany had gone a long way in repairing the damage of the Nazi period but he thought the English still had reservations about Germans.

"I doubt whether there are any English people who would say we could trust the Germans without reservations," Taylor told Reuters.

## Pope's 7-day visit likely to bring relief to Colombia

**BOGOTA (R) — Pope John Paul Tuesday begins a week-long pastoral trip to Colombia likely to bring relief to a country still reeling from the twin shocks of a massive volcanic eruption and a bloody guerrilla siege.**

The visit of the Pontiff, making his 30th trip abroad and his seventh to Latin America, has been eagerly awaited in this staunchly Catholic nation keen to erase from its memory successive tragedies last November, the eruption of the Nevado Del Ruiz Volcano and the rebel siege of Bogota's Palace of Justice.

"The volcanic disaster was seen by some as the wrath of God. Eight months later God's representative on earth comes to visit. It's difficult not to link the two things," a Western diplomat said.

Local church officials said the trip, a gruelling marathon of 11 cities and drastic climatic changes, should strengthen an already

well-structured church in Colombia, where more than 90 per cent of the population of 28 million is Catholic.

As in previous visits to Latin America, the Pope is expected to touch on the issues of social injustice, poverty, violence and human rights abuses.

The Pope wants to be the voice of those without voice," said Father Eduardo Cardenas, a university professor in Bogota and Rome.

The emotional highlight of the visit should come next Sunday when the Pope travels to Armero, or what remains of it, to pay homage to the 23,000 people killed on Nov. 13 when the volcano unleashed huge mudslides that buried the city.

In Bogota, shortly after his arrival, he will travel by "popemobile" to the main cathedral on Bolivar Square, scene of a fierce battle last Nov. 6 and 7 when the army stormed the

Palace of Justice occupied by anti-government rebels of the M-19 left-wing group.

A total of 95 people died in the modernistic building, now a guarded shell slowly being rebuilt inside but almost undamaged on the outside.

Guerrillas, in a letter delivered to the Vatican, have urged the Pope to mediate in their conflict with the government of President Belisario Betancur and to meet them during his visit. But Vatican officials have ruled out an encounter with leaders of M-19 which has declared a ceasefire for the duration of the papal trip.

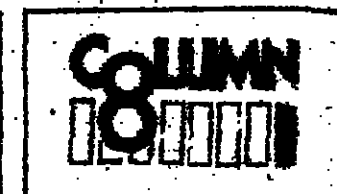
Church officials said the theme of pacification, and the unprecedented peace process initiated by Mr. Betancur two years ago when true agreements were signed with rebel groups, was expected to be touched on by the Pontiff who would say that an end to guerrilla violence could only be

achieved through social justice.

Everth Bustamante, M-19's international relations secretary, told Spanish radio he delivered to the Vatican a letter in which the Colombian guerrillas pledged to maintain a unilateral ceasefire during the Pontiff's seven-day visit.

Bustamante said he would be taking survivors of November's Palace of Justice siege to the international court at The Hague to press claims against the Colombian army.

"We have testimonies from survivors of the siege that the army had previous knowledge of our plans and that they allowed us to take over the Palace of Justice to carry out a vengeance killing against M-19 guerrillas and magistrates conducting investigations into the alleged use of torture at the Ministry of Defence," Bustamante told Spanish radio.



## James Bond cars top auction sale

**NEW YORK (R) — The machinegun-equipped Aston Martin DB5 driven by James Bond and the yellow and black Rolls Royce which chased him through the Swiss Alps in the 1964 film Goldfinger took top prizes at Sotheby's Auction House, Anthony Pugliese III, a real estate developer from Boca Raton, Florida, paid \$275,000 for the silver roadster remembered by Bond fans for such exotic accessories as retractable tire shredders, a bullet-proof shield and oil and tack spreaders. But the new owner will not be able to put the secret agent's gadgets to use — they were removed after the film and inoperable replacements fitted instead. The villain's 1937 Rolls Royce Phantom III was bought for \$121,000 by an owner of New York's fashionable Palladium nightclub. The most spirited bidding was for the cotton blue and white dress worn by Judy Garland in the 1939 production of the Wizard of Oz and for costumes worn by Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh in Gone With The Wind. The Alexander Gallery of New York paid \$22,000 for the dress. \$17,600 for Gable's wool suit and \$16,500 for a two-piece cotton day dress worn by the film's heroine. An 1870 French musical automaton of a French peasant with a pig set a world auction record for automaton when it was sold to a private buyer for \$25,300, a Sotheby spokesman said.**

## Texas city waits for foreign tourists

**HOUSTON (AP) — The city's latest sightseeing stop already has had visitors from London and is expected to pack them in from around the globe. The newest attraction in town is an engineering marvel said to be the world's largest submersible raw sewage pumping station. Although it is being built with little public fanfare, the station, resembling a buried concrete silo, has already attracted British attention and is expected to become a regular stop for water engineers from around the world. The Houston Post reported. London officials decided to build a similar pumping station after seeing the Houston operation, said Bengt Bjornfalt, chief of Flygt Corp., a Swedish-based company that designed and built it. The giant lift station, expected to be operating by early 1987, will handle almost half the city's domestic and industrial sewage. Walter Williams, city wastewater director, said.**

## Too much homework makes children short-sighted

**PEKING (R) — Two-thirds of children in China's senior high schools are short-sighted because of enormous amounts of homework and bad lighting. People's Daily said Monday. The newspaper in its overseas edition said the eyesight of schoolchildren had deteriorated sharply in the last few years and China's doctors were unable to cure short-sightedness effectively. It blamed too much homework, poor lighting in classrooms and bad reading habits among children.**

## Woman in right-to-die case dies

**SOUTH TOMS RIVER, New Jersey (R) — A terminally ill woman fighting in court for her right to turn off a life-supporting respirator has died two days before the state supreme court was to hear her case, officials said. Kathleen Farrell, a 37-year-old mother of two teenage boys, had amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or Lou Gehrig's Disease. A lawyer in the case said she had been ill for about four years. A most fully paralysed, she was being cared for at her South Toms River home and was on a respirator. Last week, a judge approved her request that the life support system be turned off but court-appointed lawyers for her sons immediately appealed and the order was stayed. One of the lawyers, Peter Strohm, said the state supreme court, in a highly unusual move, decided to consider the case within a few days, without awaiting an appeals court decision. Strohm told Reuters that he expected the court to consider the case as scheduled Tuesday, despite Farrell's death.**

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF © 1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### TANGLED TRICKS

Neither vulnerable. East deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ AKJ3  
♥ J64  
♦ 753  
♣ 982

**WEST**  
♠ 10954  
♥ 107  
♦ AK54  
♣ J85

**EAST**  
♠ 85  
♥ Q9  
♦ Q8  
♣ AKQ10743

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q72  
♥ AK8532  
♦ K1062  
♣ Void

The bidding:

East South West North  
3NT 4♦ 5♦ 5♦

Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.

In a relatively short time, France's Michel Perron has made a strong impact on the international bridge scene. His prowess has placed him among the top vote-getters in the "Player of the Year" competition sponsored by the International Bridge Federation, Royal Viking Line.

East's three no trump opening bid was the gambling variety, showing a solid minor suit and not much outside. West had no problem deciding which minor suit his partner held, so he sacrificed at five clubs after Perron overcalled with

four hearts. North's competitive five heart bid ended the auction.

West led a club and declarer ruffed. Because of East's opening bid, West was marked with the ace of diamonds. Ideally, therefore,

declarer would like to draw trumps, ruff two more clubs, then duck a diamond into West to force a lead away from the ace of diamonds. Unfortunately, dummy was an entry short to execute the end play.

If your contract seems impossible, says Perron, find a distribution that allows you to survive and play as if that distribution exists. Following his own advice to the letter, Perron drew two rounds of trumps, cashed the queen of spades, crossed to the king of spades and ruffed a club. He re-entered dummy with a spade, discarded a diamond on the last spade, and then ruffed a third club.

Now, declarer needed to find East with a doubleton diamond honor—not the ace. To produce his end play, he exited with the king of diamonds. The defenders were forced to bow the knee. If East kept his queen of diamonds, he would have to win the second diamond and concede a ruff-suff. If he jettisoned the lady, West would be end played. He would either have to establish declarer's ten of diamonds or present declarer with a ruff-suff.